

Repairing Watches And Clocks



WATCHES
AND
JEWELRY

Is a branch of our business to which we pay the most careful attention. Somebody may repair a watch to the best of his ability and it may soon be as troublesome as ever. That's the difference between expert work and ordinary work.

We Take Particular
Pride in Repairing
Watches and Clocks

As they require extraordinary care.

Satisfaction
Guaranteed.

Charges the
Lowest.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL,

Jewellers and Opticians.

47 Government St

Dewar's Whisky

Is undoubtedly Par Excellence and secured the Grand Prize at the

PARIS EXHIBITION

Which is the Highest Possible Award

HUDSON'S BAY CO. AGENTS.

We are Still



Taking steps to procure for our patrons the very best of everything at our exceedingly low cash prices. Cash talks every time. Trade with us and we will show you how far a dollar can go.

Creamery Butter, per lb. 25c
Dairy Butter, per lb. 20c
Tested Eggs, per doz. 20c
Our Blend Tea, per lb. 20c
"Dixi" Blend Tea, per lb. 35c
"Dixi" Blend Coffee, per lb. 40c
Jap Oranges, per box. 35c

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.
CASH GROCERS.

WANTED

Experienced hands for our Shirt and Clothing Factory, also learners.

J. PIERCY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. — VICTORIA, B.C.

WALL PAPER SALE

25 PER CENT DISCOUNT

Don't lose this opportunity. Will continue this sale for a few days more, to clear out present stock and make room for new goods.

J. W. MELLOR, 76 and 78 FORT ST.

THOMAS EARLE IMPORTER AND

Wholesale Grocer

Has removed to his new premises, Yates Street,

See our line and learn how to use them. A full line of shaving materials on hand at

FOX'S

28 Government Street.

SOMETHING NECESSARY A GOOD RAZOR STROP

Good work horses, grain fed, weight from 1,250 to 1,600 pounds; also Wagons and Double Harness.

ADVERTISE IN THE COLONIST

**H. Underberg-Albrecht,
BOONEKAMP
BITTERS**

ALSO

**BERNARD'S
ORANGE BITTERS
AND GINGER WINE**

Quarts
and
Pints.

Quarts
Only

R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.

ROYAL INSURANCE CO.

The Largest Fire Insurance
Company in the World.

Total Funds, \$48,614,425

ROBERT WARD & CO., LIMITED.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Better Than The Best
HOODE'S
Straight Cut Cigarettes

Manufactured by
B. HOODE & CO.
QUEBEC.

Lime!

Lime!

Marble Bay Lime.

(Trade Mark.)

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

The strongest and best lime on the market. Walls built with "Marble Bay Lime" will last twice as long as those made with inferior lime.

EVERY BARREL IS GUARANTEED.
EVERY BARREL BEARS OUR TRADE
MARK (Marble Bay Lime).

FIVE BARRELS OF "MARBLE BAY"
BRAND will go further than six of any
other lime on the market.

OUR "PLASTERERS'" BRAND IS A
SPECIALLY SELECTED LIME FOR
PLASTERERS' USE—THERE IS NONE
SO GOOD.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. Kept in
stock in Victoria by KINGHAM & CO.

Victoria Transfer Co.
LIMITED.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
1883.

Livery & Hack Stables
10, 21, 28 Broughton St., foot of Broad
STREETS.
HACKS, BAGGAGE WAGONS, TRUCKS
AND BUSES SUPPLIED AT ANY
HOURLY OR DAY OR
NIGHT.
TELEPHONE CALL 129

**SOMETHING NECESSARY
A GOOD RAZOR STROP**

See our line and learn how to use them. A full line of shaving materials on hand at

FOX'S

28 Government Street.

Horses for Klondike

FOR SALE AT

195 YATES STREET,
VICTORIA.

Good work horses, grain fed, weight from 1,250 to 1,600 pounds; also Wagons and Double Harness.

ADVERTISE IN THE COLONIST

Loss of Tillamook

At Last the Fate of the Alaskan Steamer Is Made Known.

Ran High and dry on the
North End of Wood
Island.

Passengers and Crew Carried
to Juneau by the Steamer
Senate.

Port Townsend, Jan. 12.—The steamer Senator, which arrived to-day from Alaska, brought news of the loss of the steamer Tillamook on November 29, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, with the sea perfectly calm and the captain and both pilots on the bridge. The Tillamook was run high and dry on the north end of Wood Island, just south of Kadiak Island. Her 15 passengers and crew were all safely landed, together with their baggage and the steamer's freight. Everything was taken in small boats to Kadiak. While on the beach at Wood Island it was necessary to post assembled guards over the baggage to prevent the crew from stealing everything of value. The passengers were compelled to remain at Kadiak for 29 days. The steamer Aloha picked up the passengers, crew and freight of the Tillamook at Kadiak and took them to Juneau, arriving there January 4. The Senator brought down the officers and crew of the Tillamook.

The Tillamook, which was one of the mail steamers running between Juneau and Sitka and the ports of Southeastern Alaska, as far west as Dutch Harbor, had furnished the speculators much room for theory by her long absence, for she was over two months overdue at her destination, and the steamer Aloha, which was running with her on the Southeastern Alaska route, was also two weeks overdue at Juneau. All kinds of theories were advanced, the most recent being published in several papers but a few days ago, to the effect that she was frozen in the ice in Seldovia Bay. This was ridiculed by Alaskan navigators, who however were at the same time convinced that some mishap must have befallen her. The Tillamook was a steam schooner of about 600 tons.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AFFAIRS.

The Premier and Mr. Eberts Will Meet
Dominion Ministers To-morrow.

Ottawa, Jan. 12.—(Special)—Messrs. Dunsmuir and Eberts spent to-day in Montreal, but return here on Monday to commence the discussion of British Columbia affairs.

Thomas Cote, late parliamentary correspondent of La Patrie, has been appointed census commissioner for Quebec.

A deputation of the Montreal board of trade urged a government test of the possibility of winter navigation on the St. Lawrence, keeping the channel open with an ice-breaking steamer. They also

asked for a royal commission to inquire into marine insurance rates.

ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION.

Washington State Government Wants to
Know About Canadian Laws.

Vancouver, Jan. 12.—(Special)—David Heley, United States immigration commissioner at this port, has been summoned to give his views and opinion of the British Columbia, Natal Act and other Canadian immigration legislation and its operation, before joint committee meeting of the Labor congress of the State of Washington and the Washington legislature.

Numerous complaints have been made to Edwin L. Dudley, United States commissioner of immigration at the American Smelter Trust will likely be the means of closing down the mines of Slocan. Mr. Dudley says it has been suggested to him that the United States government might admit lead ore free provided Canada admitted manufactured articles from lead free. He was getting all the information he could, however, and would, when in possession of all the facts, communicate with Washington on the matter. He supposed, however, if the smelters could get all the wet ore desired from the Coeur d'Alene district, as he heard they could, they would not want Slocan wet ore; but the entire facts were not before him yet.

GERMAN CANALS.

Bill Presented in Diet at Berlin
Contains Huge Expenditure.

Berlin, Jan. 12.—The canal bill presented in the lower house at the diet to-day, contemplates the expenditure of 380,000,000 marks.

The Deutsche bank, the banking firm of Speyer and Ellissen and other firms, have contracted with the Saxon government for the issue of a loan of sixty million marks in three per cent. rentes, which will be exclusively issued in Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, and other German centres, at about 8½%.

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Berlin, Jan. 12.—The first converting plant to be erected in the province will be installed in the Greenwood smelter, owned by the B. C. Copper Co. Today a contract was closed for a complete plant, involving an expenditure at the factory of \$40,000. The converter will handle a daily capacity of two furnaces at the smelter, amounting to six hundred tons. Roughly, this amount will produce forty tons of matte, and passing through a converter it will make twelve tons of blister copper daily, averaging ninety-eight and a half per cent. pure metal. The contract is to be completed in six months, consists of a 40-ton electric crane, crushing plant, blowing engine, converters and accessories. By the time it is ready for operation, the second furnace will have been installed at the smelter, bringing it up to a daily capacity of six hundred tons.

FIRST CONVERTING PLANT.

Greenwood Smelter Closes Contract for
Its Erection.

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DRINKS CARBONIC ACID.

Vancouver, Jan. 12.—(Special)—Millie, a white woman, committed suicide. She had been living with a Japanese named Sato, and was recovering from a spree when she killed herself.

PRAISES CANADIANS.

London, Jan. 12.—A special despatch from Pretoria, dated January 9, near Commandoek, dwells upon the excellent work of Howard's Scouts, a new corps, composed of Canadians, who remained in South Africa and re-enlisted. These scouts chased the racing Boers a distance of five miles, harassing their rear, and taking some prisoners. One of Delaney's horses, with a wallet containing the commandant's papers strapped to its back, and five hundred cattle were also captured.

AT WINNIPEG TO-DAY.

Manitoba Capital Ready to Welcome the
Returned Soldiers.

Winnipeg, Jan. 12.—(Special)—Major Williams, and about sixty Mounted Rifles, Artillerymen and Dragoons are expected here at 10 a.m. to-morrow. They will be given a warm welcome. A procession will accompany them to Grace church for thanksgiving service, whence they will be taken to the drill hall for luncheon. On Monday night a public demonstration will be held. To-day's west-bound express brought into the city a small party of invalided Canadian soldiers from South Africa, sent home via England. All are Westerners. Their names are Sergeant Miles of Pincher Creek, Corp. Stevens of Edmonton, T. R. Taylor of Calgary, all of the C. M. R. and Captain H. H. Wright of Fort McLeod, of Strathcona, Home.

Quebec, Jan. 12.—The funeral of the late Capt. Sutton, Royal Canadian Dragoons, took place this morning with full military honors.

C.P.R.'s Big Purchase

Messrs Rithet, Irving and Briggs
Sell Their C. P. N.
Interests.

Nothing Known as to the Company's Plans for the Future.

Brief History of Pioneer Transportation Business Now
Changing Hands.

The announcement made by the Colonist that the C. P. R. had acquired a controlling interest in the C. P. N. Co. naturally formed the one topic of conversation among all classes of citizens yesterday; anything affecting the status of so important a local enterprise being of subject of first importance.

The Colonist interviewed the gentlemen interested in the consummation of the deal, with the object of eliciting further information regarding details, but was informed that little further was to be said at the present time. It was learned, however, that the C. P. R. had secured most all of the shares in the C. P. N. Co., including the large interests held by Capt. John Irving, R. P. Rithet and T. L. Briggs, besides those of the Hudson's Bay Co.

The price paid has not as yet been divulged, but it is stated that the shareholders received 95 for their shares, an advance of 45 cents over the price quoted a few weeks ago. The shares held by Thomas Earle, M. P., have not yet been acquired by the C. P. R., but it is said that there and all the shares will in a few days pass into the hands of the big company.

Those who are in a position to speak with knowledge on the subject express the opinion that it is premature to indulge in speculations regarding the plans of the C. P. R. Absolutely nothing is present known beyond the fact that the C. P. R. has acquired a controlling interest in the C. P. N. Co., and that it is contemplated to improve the services between Victoria and Vancouver and to Northern British Columbia and Alaskan ports—in the latter connection placing the Canadian coast cities almost immediately on a basis of equality with the Sound cities in the matter of up-to-date transportation facilities.

Both Mr. Thompson, managing director of the C. P. N. Co., and Mr. C. C. Chipman, commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Co., consider that the consummation of the deal will prove hugely beneficial, both to Victoria and Vancouver and the province in general, from the certainty which is said that these

Blue Trading Stamps

The attention of the Trading Public is called to the fact that

Blue Trading Stamps

ARE THE ONLY ONES NOW GIVEN AS

A Substantial Discount for Cash!

Dont fail to ask the merchants you deal with for them.

DOMINION TRADING STAMP Co., Ltd.

Cor. Fort and Broad streets.

Air Motor Cars.

(From the New York Sun.)

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company have taken formal possession of the compressed air plant and motor system which was in course of installation and operation by the Compressed Air Company from September 26 last until its acceptance by the street railway company on the day above mentioned. How great a revolution this may mean in the methods of propulsion of street railway cars in New York remains to be seen.

So far as the workings of the compressed air system on the Twenty-Eighth and Twenty-Ninth street lines is concerned, it is yet too early to reach any positive conclusions. It will not be until the cars have been operated for a considerable time that the merits or defects of the motors will be fully known.

In appearance the compressed air cars differ but little from the ordinary electric or cable car. The only notable feature that is distinct from other cars is that for a distance of several feet behind the middle of the car there is a wooden screen which drops down from the floor of the car on each side, entirely concealing the machinery which drives the car. This screen serves no purpose whatever in the mechanism, but is merely a safety device, and apparently is merely to cut off from view the long driving rods which turn the wheels. Just as do the driving rods of a locomotive. In the event of an accident, however, the screen is a wooden screen which drops down from the floor of the car on each side, entirely concealing the machinery which drives the car. This screen serves no purpose whatever in the mechanism, but is merely to cut off from view the long driving rods which turn the wheels. Just as do the driving rods of a locomotive.

As far as is concerned the compressed air cars are capable of doing very much more than they will ever be called upon to do in New York. The street railway road about fifteen miles in length which is equipped with cars of the same size and kind now used in Twenty-Eighth and Twenty-Ninth streets, that is to say, with a car of 150 pounds to the square inch. These Rome cars have been run at high a speed as thirty and thirty-five miles an hour, and with a high air pressure might do better still, but they are not yet so well designed as to each car will carry for a distance of something like seventeen miles without recharging.

To recharge the air battery on a car is very simple and a very short process. The car runs up to the big battery in the central power plant and is connected with it by a simple device which anybody of ordinary intelligence can handle. If the workman is alert and not bungling in his work, a car of which he is in charge can be recharged in a few minutes and be made ready for another seventeen-mile run within sixty seconds. If the workman is not so quick the process may take a minute and a half.

This elimination of the necessity for constantly recharging the car is one of the strong points that is asserted for the compressed air motor system. For an electric road skilled electrical experts are a necessity, and not only but many. With a compressed air system, on the other hand, the most responsible place at the power house station is that he shall be a good mechanic and have a knowledge of the mechanics of machinery and engines.

In a cable car, of course, it has to be picked up by the cable pulleys, which are capable of producing noises that are very trying even to persons of fair complexion. In the electric cars the noise gets to the wires by means of gearing which inevitably produces more or less grinding and jarring together with the very pronounced sound of the crank mechanism. But it is in stopping the motion of the compressed air cars from noise is most pronounced. This is due to a brake, the invention of the same Mr. Harde who invented the car itself, by whose name it is known. The brake is operated by a single compressed air cylinder, the car is absolutely noiseless in its release and is but little heard when it is applied. There is even no hissing of escaping compressed air when the brake releases its grip, for it is a part of the design of the car that when it releases the shoe to the rim of the wheel completely exhausts its expansive power and escapes by the exhaust at

the rear.

In other words, there is nothing in the track railroads now in operation which prevents the compressed air car from running over the road and over any obstacle, but it is entirely independent of any obstacle it may run into.

It is working order again. Of course, the compressed air power station, like any other, is liable to break down. The break, too, may be so bad as to make it impossible to run the car again. In the meanwhile there will be no loads of complaining passengers in stalled cars scattered at intervals all over the line. The air motor cars that are out when the breakdown occurs, come home with their own power when they are in, and it will be in the central station itself, where the apparatus with which to recharge them and send them out again is in order.

The use of compressed air for drills and other mechanical appliances requiring compressed air is a convenient way to have, so general that the manufacture of air compressors has grown into a business by itself and an important one.

There are several compressors on the market, but they all differ in the same general principle. They are in effect the same in structure as what might be called a big bicycle pump operated by a steam engine. It is practically an arrangement that is the exact reverse of a steam engine, the power being supplied by forcing the piston out and thus making it turn the wheel. It is the piston that forces the air back, jams it into a corner and then squeezes it until its expanding pressure becomes terrible. In this the catch is, that is the term used for the receptacle in which the compressed air is stored until it is wanted for use. But it won't quite do to put compressed air that is exerting an expansive pressure of 2,000 pounds on every square inch of metal it touches into glass bottles. It would not do, either, to put it into even steel bottles unless they had been severely tested; and the standard test requires them to resist a pressure of 5,000 pounds to the square inch before it is considered safe to trundle them around attached under the floor of a car with even 2,000 pounds pressure in them. When a bottle made of mild homog-

eneous

steel will hold together firmly while on every inch of its inner surface there is a hole big enough for a twelve-year-old to put his hand through, then it is considered entirely safe to fill it with compressed air at a tension of only 2,500 pounds to the square inch and send it on its travels as the most powerful air or steam car, a steam trill or any other machine that is equipped to be driven from them.

To install a compressed air plant all that is necessary is to buy and set up the building, pay for the labor contractors in the building, prepare for the air and to make the permanent stationary battery, or rather series of steel reservoirs, to hold the excess of compressed air, and feed it into the batteries of steel air bottles under the cars as they are required.

To overcome the initial inertia of the car extra pressure of air upon the piston heads is required, and this is not regulated down-cane be entirely, in fact—to the nice point where there is no surplus expansive energy left over after the first few strokes of the engine, and no more. But even these preliminary starting puffs are modified down so that in many cases they are barely perceptible above the ordinary noises of the street. The car can then be made to run on its own steam, and to this point the engine is attached what is known as a muffler, a very common device which is attached to stems exhaust pipes all over the city, which deaden the noise of the compressed air and air bottles under the car.

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The Colonist.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 13, 1901.

Published by

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Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

PERCIVAL R. BROWN, - - - Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by Carrier at 20c. per week, or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city) and United States at following rates:

One Year \$6.00
Six Months 3.00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

One Year \$1.50
Six Months 75
Three Months 40

Sent postpaid to any part of Canada and the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of advertising, to ensure their being inserted should be handed in to the business office not later than 6 p. m. Advertising will be accepted up to 8 p. m. at the business office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For urgent advertising after 8 p. m., consult the Night Editor.

THE C. P. R. PURCHASE.

In discussing the deal which has just been consummated whereby the C. P. R. has secured a controlling interest in the C. P. N. Co., the Colonist cannot but feel that something has been accomplished which is pregnant with great action affecting not only Victoria, but the whole problem of Canadian coast transportation.

The paramount certainty is that the C. P. N. company's traffic facilities will be immediately raised to the high standard which is set by the C. P. R. in the conduct of all its vast enterprises, and that the Canadian coast cities will thus be placed on the long-desired equal footing with its United States competitors in the race for the great carrying trade of the North. That that will redound in an almost immeasurable degree to the advantage of British Columbia no one will be inclined to deny.

For that reason, looking at the matter from a provincial standpoint, the announcement of the consummation of the deal is very good news. What the plans of the C. P. R. are regarding the operation of the newly-acquired business, and its ideas of future arrangements, have not yet been divulged. Victoria has a very vital interest in knowing what they are, and may be depended upon to watch the developments with a keen eye to the protection of its own interests. That seems about all that it is necessary to say upon that point at present. The C. P. R. is a business concern, run on business principles; and it seems a reasonable conclusion to assume in the face of that fact, that there will be little inclination on that company's part to disturb the settled business conditions unnecessarily.

LOYALTY.

Much has been written in regard to loyalty to one's country. Our school renders ask: "Breathes there a man with soul so dead who never to himself has said, this is my own, my native land?" Loyalty to one's country is the essential duty of every man with a spark of patriotism in him. It is loyalty that makes the soldier forget everything save fighting in the common cause, be it good or bad, of the land he calls his own. It is loyalty that makes him forget his weariness, his wounds, and strive on until he falls and dies in falling. It is loyalty, or it should be, if it is not, that is the foundation of every statesman. It is loyalty that causes even the children's eyes to brighten when deeds of prowess are recited for them. You can see the sturdy little backs straighten, the fingers stiffen, the head push up, and you know they are all aglow from the spark within—a tiny spark as yet, but one that will grow broader and warmer until the children are the men who will face death rather than see their country wronged, and the women, who will send their brothers and husbands to the wars, and die, if need be, for the empire to which they belong. It is loyalty that binds us all together in national trouble, and that makes us stand, the high with the low, the rich with the poor, united in the common cause of love for the land that is ours.

But there is another sort of loyalty besides the loyalty to one's country. It is the loyalty of every man to himself. The old Stoics tell us:

"Remember you are but an actor, acting whatever part the Master has ordained. It may be short, or it may be long. If He wish you to represent a poor man, do it heartily; if a cripple or a magistrate, a soldier or a private man, in each case, act your part with loyalty and honor."

Every man has, sometime or other, felt within him that kinship to all that is best and sweetest in the world around him, which is the kinship to the Good,

to the Beautiful, to the Pure or to God. It matters little what we name it. It is the Best we know, and it is the only way we can think of God. This sense of kinship may only come once in a lifetime, but once is enough to let us know it is there, and to strive to be loyal to it. We are part of it, we belong to it, just as we belong to our country and our Queen. Only there is nothing but purity and goodness and sweetness about it. It is the "Divine Heritage," and our land, the land we love and live for, or fight and die for, is the "earthly heritage." Both are the gift of God, and we may have to die in order to be true to the one as well as to the other.

It is loyalty to our land and to our Queen that makes us fight our country's battles. It is loyalty to ourselves and to God that makes us, in the very jaws of death, stand by a dying comrade or give our last drop of water to an enemy. It was loyalty to themselves that made the early scientists die for the principles that they had dared to advance in the teeth of overwhelming theological dogma. It was loyalty that gave Bruno courage to face death at the stake, rather than to recant, as Galileo had done before him. There is something sublimely grand in the death of this great man. He was absolutely alone. Unlike the Christian martyrs, Heaven was no real place to him, and Eternity but a word. He lived in God as the "All in All."

"The Universe," "The Sole Cause of All Things." There was no personal saviour to him, who would hold his hand through the flames, so that there should be no terror in death. Firm in his belief of what he felt to be true, loyal to the principles that must have been God-given, if God is Truth, he stood alone, "no accuser, no witness, no advocate, only the familiars of the Holy Office, clad in black robes, moving stealthily about, and the tormentors and the rack awaiting him in the vaults below. When the sentence was read, he said to his judges: "Perhaps it is with greater fear that you pass the sentence upon me than I receive it." And so he died, firmly loyal to himself and to God, whom, if he did not worship as other men worshipped, he supported as the soldier supports the country he fights to retain, by adhering to and dying for the truths, that have made the world a freer and better place to-day.

It is loyalty to ourselves that makes us shrink from all that is false and impure. As far back as we can read, we find the old philosophers teaching this in one way or another. In the laws of Men, we find written: "The soul it is its own witness; the soul itself is its own refuge. Offend not thy own soul, the supreme eternal witness of man."

Jesus Christ taught us loyalty when he died on Calvary, and his disciples taught it after him. God is speaking it now, to-day. We have only to open our windows to hear it and see it. It is written in the stars and on the hills. The sea is whispering it, the wind is singing it; they tell us that each one of us is part of God's own infinite plan.

Beautiful as is the loyalty to one's country and to one's Queen, grander and more beautiful is the loyalty to ourselves and to God; for with God there is no division, no strife against each other. Every man in every land is united with his neighbor, standing shoulder to shoulder, striving to make the world better by being true to himself, bound by the tie of love, which is God.

MISQUOTED STATISTICS.

The Vancouver World, while grudgingly admitting that Victoria's customs collections for last year surpass those of the Terminal City, endeavors with an ill grace to take comfort from the fact that Vancouver's internal revenue returns are the larger: Says the World: "But the Colonist neglects to say anything in detail concerning the returns of inland revenue. For Victoria the total for the year was \$184,520, as against figures just about double in Vancouver. The total for Vancouver was \$305,089.11. In reality the advantage all around is decidedly on the side of Vancouver."

This claim of the World is entirely unfounded, as the details of the internal revenue really strengthen Victoria's position. Is the World not aware of the fact that the internal revenue returns of Vancouver division include the whole Mainland, and that the larger portion of what appears in the Vancouver returns does not belong to that city at all, but to the "out offices"?

Taking official blue book figures for the fiscal year 1898-99, the internal revenue returns are given as follows:

Victoria city \$210,202.70
Out office (1) 12,121.48
..... 222,324.24
Vancouver city \$142,632.18
Out offices (18) 155,831.02
..... 208,463.21

From this it may be seen that Victoria city shows actually a larger return than does Vancouver. Victoria division has only one out office, while in Vancouver division there are at least 18. Surely Vancouver does not take credit to itself for the whole Mainland.

The Colonist does not draw attention to this with the intention of decrying its sister city. The progress of Vancouver and of the whole province is a matter of pride to every British Columbian. The growth of one city benefits the other, and the distorted or ignorant use of figures to decry a sister city is wrong.

The latest returned members of the Canadian South African contingent are being welcomed by the people of the Eastern cities with the same degree of enthusiasm as characterized earlier receptions. The past year has severely taxed Canadians in their demonstrations of patriotism, but there are no indications of a subsidence of the fervor.

If one will look at the matter dispassionately, it seems a very sensible suggestion made by Mr. McCandless that the name of the board of trade should be the "Victoria Board of Trade."

Everyone will hope that Dr. Wilson's delicate suggestion to Mr. Andrew Carnegie may properly affect the millionaire philanthropist, and that we may soon have in Victoria a "Carnegie Library."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has denied that he offered to mediate in South Africa. This seems an unnecessary step on Sir Wilfrid's part. Who is there who would be so foolish as to think he had done so?

Everything points to an unprecedented era of activity in railway construction in the West in the immediate future. The latest projected line is one from Fernie, B. C., in the rich Crow's Nest Pass coal regions, south to the boundary, with branches north to Banff and east to Lethbridge. This would open up very rich sections of the country.

Greenwood is just now in the throes of a municipal contest which is exciting much interest. The licensed Victuallers have taken a hand in the fray, and have addressed a circular to aspirants for civic honors, asking them if they are in favor of Greenwood being run as an "open town." The query is refreshingly frank, and the answer which will be made is awaited with interest.

The result of the investigation into the charge preferred against two of the city police constables, is very satisfactory. They are completely exonerated by the Police Commissioners. The record of the members of the police force has been of a character which has enabled Victuallers to point to it with pride; and it is a matter for congratulation that inquiry into the incident alluded to has not impaired it.

The Vancouver Board of Trade has been considering a petition from the Shipmasters' Association, asking the Dominion government to have erected as soon as possible better facilities for the protection of shipping on the coast. More lightships and fog signals are required as aids to navigation. A resolution was passed endorsing the petition. There will be no two opinions about the expediency of providing more facilities for furnishing protection to navigation. Coast traffic is considerably increasing, and there is every indication that it will soon assume enormous proportions.

The Westminster, of Toronto, in its last issue has some notes from its British Columbia correspondent, Rev. R. G. MacBeth, of Vancouver, in which the latter corrects certain erroneous statements regarding British Columbia cities made recently by Rev. J. C. Speer. Mr. MacBeth says: "The statements reported were not very complimentary to us and not very correct. One statement said that British Columbia was made the dumping ground for broken-down aristocrats from the Old Country. Mr. Speer lived in Victoria, and Victoria can speak for herself, but we have not met very many of that class on the Mainland, though there are some here, as there are some in the East. We have met in this province some of the strongest and devoutest Christians we have ever known, and we have high hopes of the religious future of the country. We acquit Mr. Speer of any intention to give a wrong impression, but in the absence of the full paper, must notice the statements that were caught by the reporter."

Mr. Eugene Brooks writes to the Colonist to deny an article from the Chicago American, reprinted "on December 13, stating that Dr. Dowie's daughter, Mrs. Stevenson, had died at sea on her way to the United States from England. Mr. Brooks asks that in proof of his statement a cablegram from Dr. Dowie, which appears in the Zionite paper, Leaves of Healing, be reprinted. The cablegram is dated Grimsby, England, December 23, and says: "Arrived with wife and daughter in London Thursday night." Mr. Brooks closes his letter by saying: "I am sorry the custom is so common among newspaper men to reprint, without question, what may appear in another paper; it often becomes a great injustice to man, as in this case." Mr. Brooks, in sending one newspaper article to disprove another, is decidedly illogical, judged by his own complaint. The Colonist is very ready to make a correction, but it is manifestly impossible for any newspaper to verify every article culled from exchanges.

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The H. B. A. Vogel Commercial College

P. O. Box 847, Vancouver, B. C.

We teach through office methods entirely and use no text books or "systems" for book-keeping. We teach and place our students into positions in six months. Shorthand and typewriting. Send for illustrated prospectus.

DRUNKENNESS can be cured

We have a sure cure, which can be given with or without the knowledge of the patient. Send for particulars, enclosing 2c. stamp for reply. Address Dr. W. H. Saunders & Co., Sta. C., Chicago, Ill.

50 Felt Hats at 25c
100 Newee Shapes at 60c
All trimmed goods at a big reduction.

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100 Newee Shapes at 60c
All trimmed goods at a big reduction.

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All trimmed goods at a big reduction.

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20th CENTURY SALE OF MEN'S CLOTHING

To-morrow morning we continue the greatest sale of Men's Clothing ever attempted in Victoria. We doubt if any greater sale has ever been attempted on the Pacific Coast. Well made clothing without a fault, in fit or finish, will be sold at prices heretofore unknown. This sale, which we have had in mind for months past, was made necessary from the fact that we decided to start the new Century with a brand new stock of men's clothing, with this object in view we bought largely for spring. These suits will soon arrive, some of them are now on the way. To clear the decks for them, and to get the money to pay for them on their arrival, we must clear out present stock. We realize that in cutting prices so unmercifully, we are losing money, but we feel that we will be amply repaid by increased business, due to new stock in the future. No chance that values or qualities will be deceptive. They are bargains, one and all of them. This sale is conducted on the idea of getting future business from you, and if any suits are not satisfactory, your money will be returned. For your convenience in buying and ours in handling, the suits have been sorted into five lots. Come to-morrow (in the morning if possible), but come anyway, and let the suits speak for themselves.

LOT 1

16 Men's Suits, tweeds and serges, well made and lined, good fitters, every one of them; sizes, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40. Our regular price, \$5.50, \$6.50 and \$7.50 the suit. Sale price, for your choice

LOT 2

21 Men's Suits, a splendid choice of patterns and all sizes up to 44. Suits we've been selling regularly for \$6, \$8, \$9 and \$10 the suit, your choice at this sale, only

LOT 3

27 Suits, a great gathering, some choice suits where we had but one of a kind left, are in this lot. None worth less than \$9, some as high as \$12. Sizes 36 to 42; both single and double breasted styles. Choose any suit at this sale, for

\$3.25

LOT 4

23 suits, a splendid lot, all shapes and colors, double and single breasted serges, double and single breasted tweeds; most of them this season's suits; sizes 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42 and 44; you'll miss it if you don't buy one of them. The cheapest suit in the lot is \$10, the best \$13. Choose at this sale for

\$6.50

\$4.50

LOT 5

22 Suits, the last lot and the best; our very finest suits are on sale in this lot; silk and satin-lined tweeds, silk-lined worsteds; most of them have French facings; perfect suits in every way; none better sold at any price. You'll be proud to wear one at business or at church. They're our regular \$15, \$16 and \$17 suits; not one of them been in the store over 12 months; all sizes, but not all kinds in each size. Choose any one of these splendid suits at this sale for

\$10.00

\$5.75

W. G. CAMERON,

The Acknowledged Cheapest Cash Clothier,
55 JOHNSON STREET,

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE PLANS.

Sir.—In response to advertisement in the Colonist, plans and designs have been submitted by some of the architects of Victoria. Collected. It is proposed to exhibit all the designs so received, that architects, whether they compete or not, and the public generally, may see what has been done in the matter. We shall be glad to receive them and where these designs will be on view.

—ARCHITECT.

HOME LESSONS.

Sir.—I fully endorse what Mr. Catterall said in yesterday's Colonist with respect to "home lessons." I contend that the school hours are long enough for study as well as instruction, and it is very hard on some children to have to study at night, and then have to go to school in the morning when they should be employing themselves with light and instructive reading. I have had my daughter come to me for help with mathematical problems that beat me, so that she was forced to do her work and go to bed undressed. At the present time I have a child nine years old bringing "home studies," which I assuredly object to, and it is, I think, also contrary to the intentions of the Education Department. I might also state that scholars in the Seattle schools in neither high nor low classes, have "home studies."

PATER FAMILIA.

PUMPING STATION.

Sir.—In a recent issue of the Colonist is a resume of the year's doings in the city council, given by Mayor Hayward. Among the many things he speaks of is the pumping station at North Dalry Farm, on which the water is to be taken from a spring, and which was to have been in operation in August. Mayor Hayward says there has been a trial of the plant and that nothing has been found wanting except a concrete floor. Still the concern must be greatly arranged if pumps can not be operated unless the floor is laid. Why may an engineer a large salary and have machinery the idle. Why not have a public test in connection with the fire department or the pumping plant, and then what we have to do for our money? If it is what it should be it will greatly aid the fire fighters in their future work and save the needless hauling of a steam fire engine over a large portion of the city. At present the pumping station is the only implement of the fire department goes full pell-mell to one place, whereas if the pumps were in operation a hose re-

and chemical would be all that would be necessary to cope with fires out of the heavier business portion of the city; the heavier portion of the apparatus, viz: engine, hose truck and extra hose reel could be held in reserve in a second fire should take place at the same time. As a ratepayer I should like to ask his wife why he did not modify the plan so that there was to be nothing so that anyone interested might have the pleasure of seeing for themselves how their money is spent.

E. W.

DEVONIANS IN CANADA.

Sir.—I shall be glad if you will allow me to appeal to Devonians and descendants of Devonians who are residents in that vast area of the Empire known to the dwellers of the Old Country as "Devonia," the subject in which I am deeply interested, and which, I think, may be made keenly interesting to us of Devon and the Devonians of Canada. As having had a Canadian experience, real interest in all the movements of the Empire, and especially such as knit it and the Old Country together, and particularly that which seems to be likely to interest Devonians. I have done considerable in interesting people of this country in the fair and magnificient Atlantic to the Pacific. As a journalist, and public lecturer I have, I think, probably to the best of my knowledge, induced many Devonians to try their fortune in Canada, and know that when new towns are formed in the one continuously, the dear old Devonian names are used again, either the old place names or names of those giving title to places. And it comes about that, glancing at the map one sees the names known to us of Devon at all points as it were, along the Imperial line of communication. "Devon, our Country," with the city of Exeter motto "Semper fidelis," is ever before us, and it is a good name and watch word. We want all our friends to come to the Old Country, whether Devonians or not, to give Devon a share of their holiday, so that they may see and enjoy its great charm of coast line, rivers, moorland and sylvan beauty, and the many towns and villages and towns, still thick with old fashioned ways. I want the assistance of all Devonians in Canada to help me to create a closer bond of sympathy and interest by sending me photographs of people, Canada, the old Devon names, places, and the names of many Devonshire families and of any object that may be comprehended in a wide range that I may prepare lantern slides of them and show them to the people of Canada. I think, and I hope, that you will be glad to have this information. If it is what it should be it will greatly aid the fire fighters in their future work and save the needless hauling of a steam fire engine over a large portion of the city. At present the pumping station is the only implement of the fire department goes full pell-mell to one place, whereas if the pumps were in operation a hose re-

and many and will, I think, have your answer. I shall be glad if Canadian papers will copy. As far as possible, I have no objection to refer to Mr. G. Colmer, Esq., C. M. G., secretary to the High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, Westminster, London.

CHAS. R. ROWE, M. J. L.,
Secretary United Devon Association,
Cockington, Torquay, England. Christmas
Eve, 1900.

CHEAP LABOR.

Sir.—As the Colonist has already shown great interest in agricultural matters, I encourage to write a few lines on the "Mongolian Question," which threatens to farmers at a time when their prospects are improving and they are recognizing the advantages of cheap assistance in agriculture. In this district, viz: Cowdian, Sonomas, Chemainus and Westham, cannot be more than 25 acres. Many farms are not more than 10 acres, and it is absolutely necessary for the owners to obtain a good wage for roads, mines, railways, or in some way in which money can be earned. Consequently Japs are frequently employed, as without extra labor the proper attention cannot be paid to the farm. The wages given for fighting bushes that did not burn to shoot when they were young. I took out a company numbering 75 men for rifle practice with ball cartridge. I put a mark on a target 100 yards. I had a rifle at a distance of only one hundred yards. I had a rifle company, one after the other, fire three rounds each, and when they had all fired, the nearest to the mark was thirty inches from it. Every few struck the tree and some were 20 feet above the tree above the ground. I have English and American shotshells guns. I tried several of them and could easily strike a man at 200 yards. Ten boars would annihilate that company in a few minutes. They had no marksmanship, but when I showed them how to shoot with the rifle, they did not profit by the experience of the just and present, and remember that it was expert knowledge how to use the gun, that secured independence for the United States, and that Canada has been obtained by the same United States, and that took in few thousand boars that knew how to shoot, are giving out 200,000 men all they can do to conquer them, and the end is not yet. We are proud of our men from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, but their expert use of the rifle would not profit on the field of battle. Therefore, encourage the boys to use the gun. We want no Old fashioned gun law in this wide Dominion. We have gun law of our own, and we are not like the Yankees. Encourage them to stop out in the night for fear he would fall in the salt chuck. Mr. Oldfield talks of accidents amongst, and by boys with guns, but I challenge him or anyone else that the human intellect, like "the service," has long been "going to the dogs." Old-fashioned people tell us that "nobody reads anything but newspapers and novels." Many critics in the serial reviews apologize for noticing a work that is not avowedly a work or fiction. Most reviewers have long dropped the hypocrisy of pretending to own any acquaintance with the subjects of historical, antiquarian, anthropological, mythological and other erudite books. They frankly avow their ignorance, unashamed. Poetry is still "a drug in the market," except where some new bard is welcomed as an exquisite beld of Gossip." It is concerned only with the wealth attained by a few manufacturers of fustian. Late I saw a grown man reading Sully's "Memoirs," in French, too, and, like the ancient mariners, "I blessed him unawares," so unusual was the spectacle. The classics of all languages, as a lady lately declared in print, have become "glorified school books."

EDWARD BUCKLEY.

Westholme, Jan. 10.

THE BOY AND GUN.

Sir.—I notice an article in the Colonist of the 11th, signed by Mr. Oldfield, discussing on game guns and boys, etc. The same author has mentioned that boys under 16 years of age are carrying guns and hunting, and scolds some one for not enforcing the law. I was not aware that there was such a law on the statute book of this province, and if there is some law that is not, that should be. Did they not know better sense? Did they not know that in order to become good shots one must begin very young; very few can become

good marksmen otherwise. Practising at targets, which is always at good distances, is very important, making as good marksmen as possible. I have another game as large or small, or birds or animals that are not included as game, for in that kind of shooting distance has to be judged by the eye, and like everything else, practice makes perfect. It is also a sound proverb "Practice makes perfect" is to prepare for war." We want every boy in the Dominion to learn to shoot, so that when they are men, if war should unfortunately come, they will be able to defend the honor of our country. Men should be brave, but there is nothing that assists man's bravery and nerve as the knowledge that he can use the weapon that he carries for defence or assault. I had practical experience during the civil war in the United States, and now I am not in the habit of fighting bushes that did not burn to shoot when they were young. I took out a company numbering 75 men for rifle practice with ball cartridge. I put a mark on a target 100 yards. I had a rifle at a distance of only one hundred yards. I had a rifle company, one after the other, fire three rounds each, and when they had all fired, the nearest to the mark was thirty inches from it. Every few struck the tree and some were 20 feet above the tree above the ground. I have English and American shotshells guns. I tried several of them and could easily strike a man at 200 yards. Ten boars would annihilate that company in a few minutes. They had no marksmanship, but when I showed them how to shoot with the rifle, they did not profit by the experience of the just and present, and remember that it was expert knowledge how to use the gun, that secured independence for the United States, and that Canada has been obtained by the same United States, and that took in few thousand boars that knew how to shoot, are giving out 200,000 men all they can do to conquer them, and the end is not yet. We are proud of our men from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, but their expert use of the rifle would not profit on the field of battle. Therefore, encourage the boys to use the gun. We want no Old fashioned gun law in this wide Dominion. We have gun law of our own, and we are not like the Yankees. Encourage them to stop out in the night for fear he would fall in the salt chuck. Mr. Oldfield talks of accidents amongst, and by boys with guns, but I challenge him or anyone else that

the human intellect, like "the service," has long been "going to the dogs."

EDWARD BUCKLEY.

Westholme, Jan. 10.

MUNYON'S KIDNEY CURE

When Prof. Munyon says his Kidney cure is a specific for nearly every form of Kidney disease he does not overstate the case in the least. It has won for itself a place among the almost infallible remedies. It will not cure Bright's disease in the advanced stages. It will not do the impossible, but it will cure every phase of Kidney complaint, even the incipient stages of Bright's Disease.

Fifty-six other cures. All druggists, 25c, vial. Guide to Health free. Medical advice, free—write to Broadway and 26th St., New York.

DECLINE OF INTELLECT.

A Lament That the Public Taste Is Lower Than of Old.

ANDREW LANG IN THE CRITIC.

The human intellect, like "the service," has long been "going to the dogs." Old-fashioned people tell us that "nobody reads anything but newspapers and novels." Many critics in the serial reviews apologize for noticing a work that is not avowedly a work or fiction. Most reviewers have long dropped the hypocrisy of pretending to own any acquaintance with the subjects of historical, antiquarian, anthropological, mythological and other erudite books. They frankly avow their ignorance, unashamed. Poetry is still "a drug in the market," except where some new bard is welcomed as an exquisite beld of Gossip." It is concerned only with the wealth attained by a few manufacturers of fustian. Late I saw a grown man reading Sully's "Memoirs," in French, too, and, like the ancient mariners, "I blessed him unawares," so unusual was the spectacle. The classics of all languages, as a lady lately declared in print, have become "glorified school books."

EVERYONE ADMITS THAT THIS IS THE

CONDITION OF OUR INTELLECTUAL AFFAIRS;

THAT IS, AS FAR AS LITERATURE IS CONCERNED.

IF EVIDENCE IS DESIRED, WE MIGHT CALL INTO COURT THE AUTHOR OF "HOW TO WRITE FOR THE MAGAZINES."

"THE STYLE MOST IN VOGUE" REMARKS THIS LITERARY EXPERT, "IS WHAT IS KNOWN AS THE 'POPULAR' STYLE."

A RATHER "SELF-OPINIONED" EXPERT AS THE DUSTMAN SAID WHEN THE COOK TOLD HIM THAT HE WAS NO GENTLEMAN.

HE WHO WOULD EMBRACE THE POPULAR STYLE "MUST NOT INDULGE IN FINE WORK WHICH IS ABOVE THE HEAD OF THE PERSON WHO SPENDS HIS PENNY ON ANSWERS OR PEARSON'S."

THAT PERSON, THAT CAPITALIST WHO LAYS OUT HIS PENNY, MAY BE A DUSTMAN OR A DUKE.

But, intellectually, it must be difficult

for a writer not to soar above his head.

WE ARE EVEN WARNED "NOT TO WRITE ABOUT

THINGS THAT THE SIXPENNY READER OF THE STRAND OR THE LADY'S READER CANNOT

UNDERSTAND, OWING TO LIMITED EDUCATION

OR CAPACITY."

JOHN NOBLE, BROOK ST., MILLS, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND,

Largest Costumiers & Mantlemen in the World.

From all parts of the Globe ladies do their shopping by post; with this huge dress and drapery enterprise, it being found that after payment of any postage or duties, the goods supplied could not be nearly equalled elsewhere, both as to price and quality, and that the item is firmly rooted in the public favour, and as far as numbers, it can afford to give, and does give, even better value than ever.—Canadian Magazine.

ORDERS EXECUTED BY RETURN OF POST.

SATISFACTION GIVEN OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Model 256.

Made in John Noble Cheviot Serge or Cestume Coat, with fully trimmed Black Velvet revers, prettily lined with White, Plain

Model 1452.

Made in Heavy Felt Cloth Tailor-made, Dub-treated Coat, and its wide gaudy ribbons, with a black velvet belt, in the Navy Blue only. Price complete, only \$2.56; carriage, 65c, extra. Skirt alone, \$1.50; carriage, 45c, extra.

Model 1453.

Made in Heavy Felt Cloth Tailor-made, Dub-treated Coat, and its wide gaudy ribbons, with a black velvet belt, in the Navy Blue only. Price complete \$4.10; carriage, 45c, extra.

JOHN NOBLE,
KNOCKAECUT FROCKS
FOR GIRLS.

There are well made in Cheviot Serge, with red or dark blue bellies, and a red or dark blue belt, in the Navy Blue only. Price complete \$4.10; carriage, 45c, extra.

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You should try Crushed Oats, the best and most economical for horses and cattle. We have always a fresh stock on hand.

New Laid Eggs 35
Granulated V. Sugar, 17½ lbs. \$1.00
Dater, per lb. 12½c
Our Own Milled Meal 35c
Soy Acid Oil, per can 32½c
Dratt's Astral Oil, refined, per can 31½c
Hungarian Fleur 31½c
5-lb. pall Jan 50
All orders promptly delivered.

THREE ACRES, SHOAL BAY.

This property is for sale at a remarkably low figure. It is all under cultivation and situated close to city limits. It has a spring of water on the premises, and is first class land.

PEMBERTON & SON,

45 FORT STREET.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Victoria, Jan. 12—8 p. m.
SYNOPSIS.
Southerly gales, mild weather and torrential rains prevail along the North Pacific coast, due to the northward movement of a series of storm areas across this province. Over an inch of rain has fallen both here and on the Lower Mainland during the past 12 hours, and is expected to continue over a wide district across the mountains to Alberta. Two more inches of rain has fallen on the Washington Coast, and lighter rains extend southward to California. Portland, Ore., reported a gale of 62 miles an hour from the south. Signals are displayed here and at Vancouver.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min. Max.
Victoria	42 52
New Westminster	36 46
Kamloops	16 46
Barkerville	10 34
Quesnel	10 14
Whistler	4 12
Portland, Ore.	46 56
San Francisco	44 52

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time), Sunday:
Victoria and vicinity: Strong winds or gales, slightly southerly, unsettled and mild with rain.

Lower Mainland: Winds mostly southerly, strong or high over the Gulf, unsettled, mild and rainy.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m., Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m.

Saturday, Jan. 12.

5 a. m.43 Mean.....47
Noon.....49 Highest.....52
5 p. m.49 Lowest.....42

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a. m.southeast, 8 miles.
Noon.....southeast, 18 miles.
5 p. m.south, 16 miles.

Average state of weather—Rain.

Rain and melted.....1.33 inches.
Barometer at noon—Observed.....29.444
Corrected.....29.465

NEW WESTMINSTER.
Barometer at 5 p. m.—Corrected.....29.54

VICTORIA TIDES.**For the Month of January, 1901.**

Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to the average lowest yearly tide, and is 7.00 above the silt of the Esquimalt Dry Dock.

The time used is Pacific Standard for the 12th Meridian West. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot.

Day. Time. Ht. Time. Ht. Time. Ht. Time. Ht.

1 Tu. 2 68 7.1 4.33 7.1 10 24 9.6 18 36 1.4

2 W. 4.63 7.7 5.63 7.6 11 04 9.7 19 17 0.9

3 Th. 4.63 8.0 6.38 7.6 12 04 9.7 20 22 0.7

4 F. 5.29 8.2 6.40 7.8 13 13 9.7 21 24 1.0

5 S. 6.10 8.2 6.98 8.1 01 8.7 22 04 1.4

6 M. 6.18 8.2 6.95 7.1 14 51 8.1 22 22 2.0

7 Tu. 6.25 8.2 11.34 6.7 15 42 8.4 23 18 2.6

8 W. 6.37 8.2 11.34 6.9 18 02 8.6 23 35 3.9

9 M. 6.30 8.2 11.16 6.9 18 02 6.0

10 Tu. 6.39 4.3 7.27 8.4 17 06 5.3 20 03 5.5

11 F. 6.39 5.0 7.57 8.4 17 38 4.6

12 Sa. 1.03 5.0 7.57 8.4 17 38 4.6

13 S.8.29 8.5 17 54 4.0

14 M.8.29 8.5 18 27 3.0

15 Tu.8.29 8.5 18 27 3.0

16 W. 9.69 8.9 18 49 2.5

17 Th.1.30 9.1 19 17 2.0

18 F.1.10 9.2 19 51 1.5

19 Sa. 5.29 8.0 9.22 7.4 14 01 8.9 21 53 1.4

20 Tu. 5.33 8.0 9.22 7.4 14 01 8.9 21 53 1.4

21 M. 5.33 8.0 9.22 7.4 14 01 8.9 21 53 1.4

22 Th. 5.36 8.0 10.13 6.8 15 09 8.4 22 34 1.9

23 W. 5.56 8.1 11.10 6.2 16 20 7.8 23 14 2.6

24 Th. 6.12 8.5 12 13 5.1 17 20 7.8 23 53 3.4

25 F. 6.12 8.5 12 13 5.1 17 20 7.8 23 53 3.4

26 S. 6.39 4.5 7.12 8.8 14 37 4.1 21 18 6.3

27 S. 1.93 5.3 7.45 9.1 15 42 3.3 23 54 6.6

28 M. 2.18 6.3 8.22 9.2 16 41 2.5

29 Tu. 2.00 7.3 3.22 7.1 9.2 17 32 6.6

30 W. 3.16 7.3 4.30 7.6 9.4 18 04 18.0

31 Th. 3.49 7.3 5.40 7.8 10 35 9.3 19 02 1.4

SMOKE**THE BEST****THE NUGGET CIGAR**

For prospectus apply Mademoiselle Kern, Principal of the above.

ROSES, ROSES.

I am importing 50 varieties of Roses from BEN CANT, THE CHAMPION ROSE-GROWER OF ENGLAND. His catalogue can be seen either at the store or nursery, and orders will now be booked.

Strong 2-year-old field grown roses, 50c each.

EDW. ALEX. WALLACE,
Invertash Nursery.

THE GRANVILLE SCHOOL

1175 Haro Street, Vancouver, B.C.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, WILL RE-OPEN JAN. 14.

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For prospectus apply Mademoiselle Kern, Principal of the above.

SEATTLE COAL

Good Household, COAL, \$600 PER TON

Try it and be convinced.

DRY CORDWOOD, \$3.50 PER CORD

JAMES BAKER & CO.,

Telephone 407.

23 Belleville Street, Foot of Menzies Street.

ROSES.

Strong, hardy, two-year-old field grown, 100 varieties. Flowers may be seen at the nursery. \$4.00 per dozen.

JOHNSTON'S SEED STORE,

10 CITY MARKET.

CITY AUCTION MART

73 Yates Street.

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Auctioneers, Appraisers, Real Estate and Commission Agents.

Public Auction Sales

As Usual At

2 p. m., Tuesday, Jan. 15.

Tel. 204. Full Particulars Later.

Day's Services In Churches**Subjects Of the Pastors' Sermons And the Musical Arrangements****Announcements as to the Time and Place of Worship.**

At Christ Church Cathedral today there will be Holy Communion at 8 a. m., services at 11, children's service at 3:30 and even song at 7. Rev. Canon Beaumont will preach morning and evening. The order of the musical services follows:

MORNING.
Voluntary—Andante in A..... Hopkins
Psalms for the Day—As Set.....

To Deini.....MacPherson
Benedictus.....Crotchet
Hymns.....75, 181 and 303

Voluntary—Fantasia.....Petrai

EVENING.
Voluntary—Andante in G Minor.....

Processional Hymn.....81
Magnificat.....Robinson

None.....Dimitri.....Kelway

Hymns.....75, 181 and 303

Voluntary—Fantasia.....Clark

MORNING.
Voluntary—Andante in A..... Hopkins

Psalms for the Day—As Set.....

To Deini.....MacPherson

Benedictus.....Crotchet

Hymns.....75, 181 and 303

Voluntary—Fantasia.....Petrai

MORNING.
Voluntary—Melodie Religieuse..... Marchant

Hymns.....77, 177 and 203

Voluntary—Offertoire.....Harvey

EVENING.
Voluntary—The Angels Serenade..... Braga

Hymns.....76, 215 and 219

Voluntary—Festival March.....Slater

Rev. C. Hilton will take the morning and evening services at St. Saviour's, Victoria West.

The services at St. James will be as follows: Matins, Litany and sermon by the Rev. C. M. S. Sweet, at 11 o'clock; evenong and sermon by the Rev. Canon Paddington at 7 o'clock.

At the Reformed Episcopal, Bishop Criddle will preach in the morning on "The Light is Come, and the World in the evening on "The Stone of Stumbling."

At the First Presbyterian church Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor, services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. In the evening a service of application will be given by the Rev. Dr. F. J. Schell, the present conductor, on behalf of the members of the choir, with a handsome silver cigarette case, as a mark of appreciation for his past services.

Mr. Lombard entered the choir in 1861; was for three years conductor under the Rev. Dr. Regent, and in 1864 was appointed conductor. In 1892 he resigned the choir, and in the spring of 1893 was appointed conductor by Bishop Lommens, who, like Bishop Seghers, was a great musician. Taking into consideration that his services have always been given without any remuneration whatever, his attendance record at his post of duty in the last seven years can hardly be beaten; he having been absent only six times; twice through illness, twice absent from town, and twice took a holiday. In all, he has sung in the church 20 years and six months. His voice is a clear, strong and good bass. This is the second time that the choir members have given him souvenirs, which tend to show he was appreciated.

POPULAR CONCERT.—Considering the unfavorable weather, a fairly large number of people attended the concert in Temperance hall, Pandora street, last evening. A very good programme was given as follows: Cornet solo, Master Rauch; song, Miss Fraser; reading, Miss Spears; song, Miss McKenzie; tomahawk swinging, Mr. Hazard; recitation, Mr. McKay; song, Mr. James Russell; piano duet, Misses Worthington and Roach; singing solo, Miss McKenzie; "God Save the Queen," Miss Russell sang in a good style. She has a fine voice and his patriotic song was greatly appreciated by the audience. Master Rauch's cornet solo was splendidly rendered. He received an encore and responded with a selection that was appreciated even more than the first. Mr. McKay, a veteran of the Crimean war, gave a stirring recitation, entitled, "The Dying Soldier on the Heights of Alma." Mr. McKay took part in the battle and his recitation was a splendid effort, which the audience received with great applause. The tomahawk swinging by Mr. Hazard was very fine. Mr. Hazard's performance was very graceful, and remarkable for the ease and style with which he did it. Miss McKenzie's song was delightful. Rev. E. S. Rowan gave a stirring and eloquent address, pointing out the evil influence of the liquor traffic and advocating the cause of temperance.

The chairman, Dr. Hall, suggested that one of the Saturday evenings be set apart for the discussion of "The Government Monopoly of the Liquor Traffic." The Misses Worthington and Roach gave a piano duet in brilliant style. Master McKenzie favored the audience with a selection on the bagpipes, and a very enjoyable evening came to a close with "God Save the Queen."

The Finest made—Martell's Three Star brandy.

EVENING.
Organ—Quoniam.....Farmer

Hymns—I praise to God.....31, 524, 538

Anthem—I will sing of Thy Power, O God..... Sullivan

Solo.....Mr. W. Fraser

Ante.....234, 427

THEATRICAL.

On Tuesday "The Sorrows of Satan" a dramatization of Marie Corelli's novel of that name, will be seen at the Victoria. Of this play, as given by W. A. Brady's company, an Eastern paper says: "In dramatizing 'The Sorrows of Satan,' one of Marie Corelli's most sensational books, a hard task was undertaken, but the work of rendering was stupendous, and could hardly conceive that so interesting a play could be made from the book. The title is a fitting one, notwithstanding that the clever woman drew heavily on her imagination for the material of the story. It is a wild fancy that Satan deals with mankind as the chess player handles the pieces on the board, but for all that the vagary is productive of good, in so far as the blackest possible picture is painted of one who trades his or her soul to the devil. In 'The Sorrows of Satan' the man of hell is moulded of clay, moving here and there searching for mortals to follow his bidding. He knows that most of them are weak for flesh and gluttony, and that others at either fame or gold. He holds both prises up to the selfish, asking only for the soul in return. For the most part he wins, but in some games for soul he is combat by truth and virtue, and loses. In Prince Lucio Rímanez the devil himself is presented. He comes into the life of Geoffrey Tempest, a struggling author, who wants fame only. Satan finds him riches and fame, too, and although he sets out to make the brilliant soul, he points out the dangers that men meet. But the position and affluence lead the author on; he encounters Lady Elton,

Hank and Calve comparisons, and were so wrapped up in the acting of Collamarini that they sat and wondered that any artist could enact a character so perfectly. The use of the libretto was banished for fear that the eye might lose some of the facial expressions or gestures of the great artist. She is aside from a charming singer, an actress of the first water."

The San Francisco Examiner says: "Collamarini is Carmen reincarnated. Last this seem estatic, it may be said that the writer has seen and heard most of the Carmen of this generation from Marie Raze to De Luscan, and yet is exceeded that Collamarini is incomparable."

The forgetfulness of the property man or the man in the wings in charge of the "galloping horse" or the rainstorm with cut, and such other stage effects sometimes causes trouble, but often the actor is quick-witted enough to save the situation. Such was the case while Mr. Ward was playing "The Duke's Jester" during a recent engagement. It was the act where the much abused heroine is imprisoned with the jester in the castle-room, and the hour permitted her to talk with the cruel command of the duke had all but slipped away—the disengaged jester had evolved his ingenious plan of rescue—and was urging upon the lady of his heart the necessity of immediate flight.

"The time draws on," he said—"even now canst hear the bells sounding the hour."

But there were no bells. Somebody had forgotten to attend to that part of the proceeding in the wings. The actor grasped the situation immediately, and with scarce a break in the sentence he made it somewhat longer than the book set it forth by adding—

"Your ears are very good."

This saving of the situation recalls the occasion during the visit to Victoria of the Frazerly in "An Enemy to the King" when one of the strongest and most dramatic scenes of the play was accidentally turned into broad farce.

The hero (Frazerly) was disarmed and left supposedly helpless—the villain was making himself decidedly dangerous—the time had arrived for the hero to draw the dagger that he had succeeded in concealing in his garments and save the lady fair.

But he had forgotten the dagger. He didn't discover this till he had claved in ringing tones:

"Nay not so fast—not while I have still my trusty—"

Blanche Bates just at this period realized her co-star's predicament.

"Haply," she said, desperately, completing his sentence and thrusting into his hand at the same time the favorite weapon of her sex.

Frazerly took the pin, and the scene was completed somehow—but as the actors as well as half the house were choking with laughter, the effect was somewhat marred.

"Colored Aristocracy," a company of black-faced artists, who sing razzime and dance cakewalks, etc., are booked for the 21st. They will bring their own orchestra and band and will give a street parade.



COLLAMARINI—The World's Greatest Carmen—with Boston Lyric Opera Co.

a creature of society, who is the property of Satan, body and soul. She loves the prince, but Tempest loves her too, and in his generosity Satan gives way to the selfishness of his new victim. Tempest marries the cold Lady Elton, but she proves a wife in name only. Satan laughs at her, the husband hears all and is broken-hearted. Crushed in spirit, he wants to wander away with the man he only knows as Prince Lucio Rímanez. Satan, even then, tries to stand by, but he is determined and, in the end, when "The Flame" is on a mad sex, the poor fool sees for the first time that his friend is none other than the devil himself. Miss Corelli has not only played with tools in her fiction, but built the character of Mavis Clare, a sweet, gentle woman, who loves right and honor, and prefers hardships to gain, when each piece of silver is a prize upon a virtue. The excellence of this charming girl is striking, and even if one disagrees with the taste of the authoress, it must be admitted that the introduction of Mavis Clare redeems the story. You can laugh, too, at "The Sorrows of Satan," for the Duke of Launceston is a refreshing creation, and a typical Chicago girl in Miss Corelli is good enough to cause any one to smile. There should be no fear of sensationalism, and the lines are of the highest order. The dramatist has used the purist spirit of the book, and made it so good that "The Sorrows of Satan" will have a long run on the stage.

On Thursday and Friday there is to be a season of grand opera at the Victoria. The principal artist of the organization which will appear under the management of Col. W. A. Thompson, is Signorina Collamarini who has been described as one of the greatest living Carmen.

In New York City, the Musical Courier said: "Collamarini comes back with glory in the role of Carmen. This young singer possesses remarkable gifts and must be credited with surprising attainments. Her voice is one of prodigious power, the magnificence of which must be heard to be appreciated. Collamarini is intensely dramatic, and she gives to her singing a dramatic significance that is not approached by any of her competitors on the American stage."

The New York Herald says of her: "As Carmen Collamarini was wild and impetuous, and a success from her entrance to the fall of the curtain. Her Carmen will live long in the memory of all who saw it as the greatest performance of Carmen ever presented in America."

The San Francisco Chronicle says:

Telegrams from St. Paul give the news that Frank Daniels, who appeared here a short time ago in "The Amer," and is now playing in the same opera in North Dakota, was married on January 1, at Fargo, to Miss Olive McDormon, who has been on the stage for two years. Miss McDormon is the daughter of Dr. C. W. McDormon, of Fargo, where she is residing previous to going on the stage.

THE FLOW OF ROCKS.

Interesting Account of Dr. Adams' Experiments.

From Montreal Witness.

At the meeting of the McGill Physical Society, Dr. Adams, professor of geology, gave an account of a series of experiments on the flow of rocks, which he has been very much fond of, but, but besides this, the substance of the rock has often been a subject of interest to him.

At one point in the Grindel, above, in Switzerland, where a bed elsewhere 300 feet thick has been pinched down to a few inches. This flowing occurs only in the case of the rock, which has been subjected to intense pressure, heat and porosity.

It was attempted to reproduce these conditions with a powerful hydraulic press, the material selected was Carrara marble, a piece of which was heated to a wrought iron color, which took the place of the surrounding strata, in preventing it from breaking. It was then submitted to great pressure, first cold and dry, then hot and dry, and then hot and wet.

In the cold dry test the marble began to bulge at a pressure of about 18,000 pounds per square inch, and slowly flattened out until the iron could split. On cutting it open it was found that the marble was still perfectly solid, but that it had, therefore, a microscopic examination of the structure showed that many of the grains had broken up into fragments, which remained within each other's share of mole-

cule.

The hot wet and hot dry tests both produced the same effects. They were conducted at temperatures of 300 to 400 degrees centigrade; the marble bulged and flowed as before, but at the end of the test it was in anything stronger than before, bent and moved on each other without breaking. The motion was the same as that of wrought iron when it is rolled, or in gold, when hammered.

RUSSO—Boston Lyric Opera Company. "Those who had seen De Luscan, Miss Hank and Calve in the role were loth to believe that Carmen could be played better than those singers had played it, but before the curtain has fallen on the Sevilla Square scene, most of the audience had forgotten all about De Luscan,

Municipal Notice.

Election of School Trustees

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the Electors of the Municipality of the City of Victoria, that I require the presence of the said Electors at the CITY HALL, in the aforesaid city, on MONDAY, the 14th day of JANUARY, 1901, from 12 noon (noon) to 2 p. m., for the purpose of electing THREE persons as members of the Board of Trustees for Victoria City School Dis-

trict.

Any person being a householder in the School District and being a British Subject of the full age of Twenty-one years, and otherwise qualified by the "Public Schools Act" to vote at an election of School Trustee in the said School District, is eligible to be elected or to serve as a School Trustee.

The mode of Nomination of Candidates shall be as follows:

The Candidates shall be nominated in writing, the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the Municipality, as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at any time between the date of the notice and 2 p. m. of the day of the Nomination, and in event of a poll being necessary such poll will be opened on THURSDAY, the 17th day of JANUARY, 1901, in the Public Market Building, Cormorant Street, from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m., at which time and place each elector who is duly qualified to vote for Mayor, will be entitled to cast his vote for THREE (3) candidates for members of the Board of School Trustees, but may only cast one vote for any such candidate, of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern yourself accordingly.

Given under my hand at Victoria, British Columbia, the 3rd day of January, 1901.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT, Returning Officer.

Municipal Notice.

Municipal Elections 1901.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the Electors of the Municipality of the City of Victoria, that I require the presence of the said Electors at the CITY HALL, in the aforesaid City, on MONDAY, the 14th day of JANUARY, 1901, from 12 noon to 2 p. m., for the purpose of electing persons to represent them in the Municipal Council as Mayor or Alderman.

The mode of nomination of Candidates shall be as follows:

The Candidates shall be nominated in writing, the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the Municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at any time between the date of the notice and 2 p. m. of the day of the Nomination, and in event of a poll being necessary such poll will be opened on THURSDAY, the 17th day of JANUARY, 1901, from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m., in the manner following:

For the office of MAYOR, in the Court Room of the City Hall aforesaid.

For the office of ALDERMAN for the North Ward, at the Public Market building, Cormorant Street.

For the office of ALDERMAN for the Central Ward, at the Public Market Building, Cormorant Street.

For the office of ALDERMAN for the South Ward, at the Public Market Building, Cormorant Street, of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

The persons qualified to be nominated for and elected as the Mayor of the City of Victoria shall be such persons as are male British subjects of the full age of Twenty-one years, and are not disqualified under any law, and have been for the six months next preceding the nomination registered owner in the Land Registry Office of Land or Real Property in the City of Victoria of the assessed value on the last Municipal Assessment Roll of One Thousand Dollars, or more, over and above any registered incumbrance or charge, and who are otherwise duly qualified as Municipal voters.

The persons qualified to be nominated for and elected as ALDERMAN of the City of Victoria, shall be such persons as are male British Subjects of the full age of Twenty-one years, and are not disqualified under any law, and have been for the six months next preceding the day of nomination the registered owner in the Land Registry Office of Land or Real Property in the City of Victoria of the assessed value on the last Municipal Assessment Roll of Five Hundred Dollars, or more, over and above any registered incumbrance or charge, and who are otherwise duly qualified as Municipal voters.

Given under my hand at Victoria, British Columbia, the 3rd day of January, 1901.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT, Returning Officer.

IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Bank of British Columbia for a certificate of Indefeasible Title to Lot Forty-Three (43), Fairfield Estate, Victoria City, and Lots Seven (7), and Eight (8), Block Seventy-Five (75), Victoria City.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above-mentioned lands will be issued to the Bank of British Columbia on the 10th day of March, 1901, in the meantime a valid objection thereto is made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein or in some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar General, Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., 4th December, 1900.

CHARLIE BO & BRO. MERCHANT TAILORS.

27 STORE STREET.

Ladies & Gents Garments

MADE TO ORDER.

All New Goods and Latest Styles in Patterns. Prices the lowest in the city.

Branch store, 102 Government St. A trial solicited.

E. MALLANDAINE, ARCHITECT,

ROOM 4, BANK OF B. C. BLDG.

RUSSO—Boston Lyric Opera Company.

"Those who had seen De Luscan, Miss Hank and Calve in the role were loth to believe that Carmen could be played better than those singers had played it, but before the curtain has fallen on the Sevilla Square scene, most of the audience had forgotten all about De Luscan,

Handy List of

Victoria Firms

SEWER PIPE, FIRE BRICKS, ETC. B.C. POTTERY CO. LTD.—Ccr. Broad and Pandora, Victoria.

BOOK EXCHANGE. CASHMORE'S 88½ Douglas street, buys and exchanges all kinds of books and novels.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS. M. R. SMITH & CO. LTD., Victoria, B.C. Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES. R. Maynard, 4½ Pandora Street. All kinds of photographic material for cameras, professional Kodaks, Pigeon, Kodome, Prismax, Etc. Same block Mrs. Maynard's Art Studio, also views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner, Lulu and Islands—Tuesday and Friday at 7 a. m. Leave New Westminster for Victoria and Way Ports—Wednesday and Saturday at 7 a. m.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamship of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate points via Vancouver, 1st and 16th of each month, at 11 p. m.

ALASKA ROUTE.

Steamship of this company will leave every Wednesday, via Vancouver, for Wrangell and Skagway, at 8 p. m.

BRITISH ISLAND SOUND ROUTE.

Steamers leave Victoria for Alberni and Sound Ports on the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month, extending latter trips to Qualicum and Cape Scott.

The company reserves the right of changing the time table at any time without notice.

G. A. CARLETON, General Freight Agent.

C. S. BAXTER, General Passenger Agent

IRONWORKS.

VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT CO., LTD. (late Spratt & Gray)—Engineers, founders, supplies, etc., 17 and 19 Work street. Telephone 570.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.

VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 18.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS. STEMLER & EARLE, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Penbrooke st. near Government.

ELECTRIC COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS. VICTORIA COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS. Office and mills, 148 Government street. A. J. Morley, proprietor. a20

NOVELTY WORKS.

L. H. HAVER, general machinist, 150 Government street.

PLUMBERS.

J. H. WARNER & CO.—Plumbing, Gas, Steam and Hot Water Fitting; Roofing and Cornice Galvanizing, Iron Skylights, 106 Yates street.

ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND BOILER-MAKERS.

MARINE IRON WORKS.—Andrew Gray, Engineers, Founders and Boiler-Makers, 200 Pandora street, near Store street. Works telephone 631, residence telephone 100.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS. L. G. Goudre, Contractor by apt to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Tel. 52.

STEAM DYE WORKS.—PAISLEY DYE WORKS—Tel. 410.—The old reliable. Established 1885. 114½ Yates street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Tel. 200—Largest establishment; country orders solicited.

SCAVENGERS.

THE GENERAL SCAVENGER BUSINESS formerly carried on by the late Ed. Lines, in future will be carried on by Mrs. Ed. Lines, who wishes to thank all customers for past favors and hopes they will continue their patronage.

PEPPER HANSEN, City Scavenger, team and wood dealer,

IN THE REALM OF LABOR

Miscellaneous Siftings Concerning Organized and Unorganized Wage-Earners With Remarks

By T. H. Twigg.

THE SATISFIED MULE.

I HAD a mule, mit great big ears,
He lives to me next door,
For dere I haf a stable built
Against mule grocery store.

I haf a blanket for his back,
Und all vot mules can eat;
I haf a blanket for his back,
And shoes protect his feet.

His saddlef is all around,
Like paper on the wall,
Take it off wenefer he eats
Inside his whitewashed stall.

His bed is made of stubble straw,
So in winter he don't freeze;

In summer he looks da window out
Und enchoys da evening breeze.

I protect him tight mit lock and key,
Dere I do not him pass;

Up I did not do foolish mule
Would get out da grass.

He works from morn till night,
I do not let him stop;

So long dot he behaves dis war,
He never los his chob.

I didn't hear him grumble once
He minds mit as like;

"Protection" makes him satisfied,
He doesn't want to "strike."

Vot for da brot dot mule,
Und gif him dings vot good,

Vy stroke his ears, and let his het,
Vich looks like grattoot.

I tell you yf, if you keep still,
Und don't say it out of school,

I gift "protection" every time,
Because I ride dot mule.

It was so in de Faderland,
I find it yet dis day,

He who brotets gets hold da rehns,

Und makes da mule obey.

My mule is like some workingman,
Who gets a chob to pull,

Or has a saddle on his back,
So "his dinner pail" gets full.

Who vots de ticket ebery time,
Whose heart is full of charly.

For all de boifers riding him,

Who brag of our "prosperity."

If my old mule had haf da sense
Vot workingmen dink dey've got,

Hed' haf his legs and take goat alin,

Und kick my foot and brains out.

"You don't he kiek?" some people say
"Haf' got und on da grass?"

My mule don't know to help himself,

His fader was an ass!

H. V. Hetzel, in Johnstown, Pa. Democrat

♦ ♦ ♦

Two Dominion government appointments made during the past week are of considerable importance to local trade unionists, and both are most acceptable. Mr. Christopher Foley, of Rossland, could be found to fill the vacancy on the royal commission to inquire into Chinese immigration. The second appointment is that of Mr. J. D. McNiven, secretary of the Victoria Trades and Labor Council, as correspondent to the Dominion Labor Gazette. In a way, the last appointment is regrettable, as it means that the Trades and Labor Council will lose the services of a painstaking and faithful secretary.

♦ ♦ ♦

The local Trades and Labor Council will elect officers on Wednesday night. The attendance at meetings lately has not been good. Affiliated unions ought to see that those they honor by making delegates should attend regularly.

♦ ♦ ♦

The American Federation of Labor has expressed its willingness to place at the disposal of the local Trades and Labor Council the services of a special organizer for the purpose of re-organizing some of the defunct unions, and, if possible, establishing new ones. It is likely the offer will be accepted, and the organizer asked to visit Victoria about the end of February.

♦ ♦ ♦

The shopkeepers in several lines of business will petition the city council for an early closing by-law. It is now in order for the clerks to associate themselves together for the purpose, at least, of seeing the law, if passed, enforced.

♦ ♦ ♦

It is said that the two Chinese cigar factories in Chinatown will go out of business shortly. The reason given is that they are unable to compete with Eastern products.

♦ ♦ ♦

The peddling of vegetables from house to house by Chinese ought to be stopped, not so much on account of people contracting fevers from Chinese-grown garden stuff as on account of an industry which might be revived, and make attractive the outskirts of the city, besides affording additional means of revenue to wage-earners. It is not because Chinese sell vegetables cheaper than white gardeners that their goods find a ready market but because they are hawked from door to door. This nuisance removed, it is almost certain, workingmen who now crowd to the centre of the town would find inducement to take up small plots of ground in the suburbs and go into the market garden business on a small scale. The state of the way is present, is what of markets. If vegetable could only be purchased from store keepers, a ready market would be available, and those numerous wood-grown plots of land in and about the city would be turned into slightly little gardens.

♦ ♦ ♦

Dr. Fagan, provincial health officer, reporting on the present typhoid epidemic, says of Chinese gardens:

One more matter which I fear is entirely misunderstood in this country—Chinese gardens. I found that in nearly all the families in which typhoid infection occurred it was the custom to eat vegetables from Chinamen's gardens. It is good, known, but a fact that vegetables can and often do carry infection. Of course, most vegetables are purified by boiling, but many—such as salads and celery—are served raw. This, no doubt, is the cause of more trouble, than the general unhygienic and therefore, I think, it is my duty to visit some of the gardens supplying Victoria.

I only visited "Chinese" gardens, and am satisfied that should the patrons do the same, they will not change. The good knowledge of the local health officer is no metrical in keeping the place clean—the pens are simply an abomination—the yards just as bad. In two instances I saw offal lying around, and from its condition must have been there for days. Such are some of the surroundings where market vegetables are grown.

♦ ♦ ♦

This is bad, but nothing compared to the dirty habit all these Chinamen have of presenting the urine of the female to the men while washing their hands. Such gardeners have a hand always full of urine, which is not allowed to decompose so that plenty of ammonia develops; the vegetables are then freely sprinkled with this. Outside this disgusting practice the health officer says, "The Chinese are not under cockpit, will never typhoid or other diseases test as milk or water. I would recommend that this matter be actively dealt with."

♦ ♦ ♦

Seattle Printers' Union has adopted a 7½-hour day for typesetting machine

operators. The wages are \$4.50 for night work and \$4 for day work. E. K. Sargison, in the Union Record of that city, says that at the expiration of a year it would not be surprising if a piece work basis replaced the present time-work system.

♦ ♦ ♦

The small vote of 224 polled for Woodley, Socialist candidate for Mayor of Toronto, displays how few the people are who are prepared to adopt revolutionary Socialism. Although Spence, a pushing individual, is the Socialist, he is not a delegate for being a Socialist; it is his personal right to be so if his bent, but he has no right to cast the votes entrusted to him by trades unions on the Socialist side of every question introduced by the confessed enemies of trades unionism.—*Omaha Laborer.*

♦ ♦ ♦

Since 1871, 1,195 unions, with an aggregate membership of 962,957, have been organized in Denmark. It is claimed that 76.7 per cent. of all mechanics and working people are organized. In the past 30 years wages have been advanced 70 per cent., and the hours of labor reduced from 11 to 9.

♦ ♦ ♦

Belfast printers secured an increase of wages of 1s. 6d., January 1. Their wages stand 21s. (\$5.75) for a week of 52½ hours.

♦ ♦ ♦

Ten out of 33 county councils in Ireland provide in all contracts for a minimum wage.

♦ ♦ ♦

At the Leith (Scotland) docks women are employed as laborers and are engaged in unloading dried fish, oilcake, cotton, seeds, etc. They get 3d. per hour and make from 8s. to 15s. a week.

♦ ♦ ♦

This is the first American labor platform ever formulated. It was adopted in 1880.

1. The right of man to the soil, 2. Down with monopolies, 3. Freedom of public land, 5. Abolition of all laws for the protection of debts, 6. A general bank rupt law, 7. A lien of the laborer upon his own work for wages, 8. Abolition of imprisonment for debt, 9. Equal rights for women with men in all respects, 10. Abolition of chattel slavery and of wage slavery, 11. Limitation to 100 acres, no person after the passage of this law to become possessed of more than that amount of land. But when a land monopolist dies, his heirs are to receive each his legal number of acres and be compelled to sell the overplus, using the proceeds as they please, 12. Mails of the United States to run on Sunday.

♦ ♦ ♦

Rheumatism in all its forms is promptly and permanently cured by Hood's Saraparilla, which neutralizes acidity of the blood.

♦ ♦ ♦

Buddhist Leaders in China

From New York Times.

Six high priests of Buddha, representing the Great Japan Buddhists' Union, at their headquarters, at Kenninji Temple, in Kyoto, Japan, have issued a circular letter in connection with what its signers describe as "The Chinese Emergency." It is addressed to "All the Ecclesiastics in the World."

The document, prepared by these leaders of the different sects which embrace the religion of Buddha, deals with the causes which led to the recent anti-foreign uprising in China, and suggests a possible solution of the troubles there. It gives a careful analysis of the Chinese character, and lays the principal blame for the difficulties at the doors of the foreign missionaries, apparently upon those American-American, English, Scotch and the circular have been sent to the several countries of Europe, North and South America, and to the British colonies. A copy, translated into English, was received in this city yesterday. The letter says in part:

"We, the Buddhists of Great Japan, to inform our revered ecclesiastical brethren in the world that the disturbances in China having now reached their climax, her national prestige is at stake, her administration is virtually held in abeyance, and, moreover, the Boxers being still at large, the fundamental statistics of the country have fallen into utter disorder. It is true that within men of public spirit are not wanting, who, with the utmost energy and enthusiasm, are endeavoring to avert the present situation, and that without some of the friendly powers are ready to assist them in their cause. Yet there is hardly any prospect for the restoration of the empire to its former condition, and 400,000,000 are virtually at a loss to know what course to take. Under these circumstances the social distress as well as moral corruption have now reached a pitch too serious to be described in detail. How and when is such a disorganization to be remedied? How is it possible for us who have pledged ourselves to undertake the work of salvation to remain silent with folded hands?

The question justifies itself when we consider that the present complications in China are likely to affect a serious extent the interests of the whole world. Still more forcibly does it assert itself when we consider that the disturbances in China are supposed to have had their origin in the workings of religion. Although in regard to schemes for the amelioration of the condition of the Middle Kingdom in future we have to look to the mutual negotiations between the proper authorities of China and of the powers, yet we are fully convinced that the work of eradicating the roots of evil and consolidating the permanent welfare and peace of China must necessarily be placed in the hands of the propagandists of religion.

"With these views on the situation, we, the followers of Buddha, out of friendly feeling toward China as a neighbor, in discharge of a duty obligatory upon us as preachers of religion, and more particularly from the sense of a responsibility devolving upon us in connection with the welfare of China, have thought it expedient to submit to our constituents to the consideration of ecclesiastics throughout the world, inasmuch as we are perfectly confident that the benevolent and generous ecclesiastics of the world, disbanding our audacity and removing the barriers now existing in respect of differences in religion, will accede to and sympathize with our proposals for the sake of the welfare of the Chinese people and the tranquillity of the world at large.

"Religion embodies a supreme truth, to be followed by men, and therefore the propagandists of its doctrine ought never to be disturbed by temptation existing beyond the pale of religion. It, yielding to restrictions imposed by society, they are to change the spirit of their instruction in respect of the difference or pecu-

liar circumstances of a country, its race, civilization, and customs and manners, or are to endeavor to accomplish ends other than those dictated by the legitimate principles of religion, by implicating themselves in human ambition or intrigue, they must virtually be regarded as having lost the footing on which their fundamental principles require them firmly to stand.

"There can be no denying that the sin-eat, as well as enthusiasm displayed by the ministers of Christian churches in China is anything but insignificant. They have not only succeeded in establishing churches in every territory and distributing their preachers in the various provinces but also secured, by dint of unremitting efforts, suitable machinery for the salvation of the souls of the Chinese people by establishing schools, libraries, hospitals, poor asylums, orphanages, printing, as well as publishing houses, all of them absolutely indispensable for the development of civilization, and all magnificently equipped and maintained for the furtherance of the social welfare in China. The Chinese, however, contrary to expectation, have not only failed to appreciate the favors bestowed upon them by the foreign missionaries, but have destroyed church buildings, persecuted ministers and taken the lives of Christians, with little or no thought of consequences—in short, their violence and cruelty have known no bounds.

"Surely there must be substantial reasons for such an anomaly. Whenever we reflect upon the circumstances we cannot but express our profound regret for the deeds of the missionaries in China. In investigating the cause of the anti-religious spirit of the Chinese, we find their apprehension and terror entertained toward the foreign missionaries were virtually the origin of their implacable hostility. They have perceived that these missionaries have secured for themselves an immunity calculated to subvert their established customs and manners; they have also recognized in their attitude a tendency to ignore the statutes of the country and a desire to accomplish the most selfish ends by the oppression of the Chinese government and people. They have, moreover, supposed that the foreign evangelists in China have arrogated to themselves the power of protecting the followers of their creed in utter disregard of the latter's criminality under the laws of the state, whereas non-believers, though legally innocent, were frequently entrapped into crime. Under these circumstances they were led to the conclusion that the foreign missionaries in China have been exerting their energies for the accomplishment of a certain obnoxious ambition by stirring up the unprincipled rabble of the country and, with that object in view, made their chapels and cathedrals a sort of asylum for criminals.

"The Chinese began to entertain the idea that the missionaries were intimately connected with the foreign policy of their own governments, and that, having made themselves instrumental in carrying out the intrigues of the latter, they should be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract with them upon the terms which they had come up to do, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. The cheques of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

"Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied and signed with the actual signature of the tenderer. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Highway Bridge, Kettle River, Columbia, B. C.

Sealed tenders, superscribed "Tenders for Bridge, Kettle River, Columbia, B. C." will be received by the undersigned up to and including Saturday, the 9th February next, for the construction and completion of a wooden highway bridge across the Kettle River at Columbia, B. C.

Drawings, specifications and form of contract may be seen on application to Mr. J. A. Dinsmore, Provincial Constable, Grand Forks, B. C., and at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., on and after the 14th inst.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the undersigned, for the sum of eight hundred (\$800) dollars, which cheque shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. The cheques of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied and signed with the actual signature of the tenderer. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE,

Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works, Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 4th January, 1901.

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NOVO

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PRICE PER TWO-GALLON BLOCK, 125 CENTS.

SAMPLES WILL BE GIVEN AWAY AFTER FRIDAY AT THE FOLLOWING STORES.

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ERSKINE, WALL & CO.,
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SOWAT & WALLACE,
L. DICKINSON,
S. HODDER BROS.,
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HOTELS FOR SALE—Call and see our list, 40 Government street.

OAK BAY—3½ acres, cleared; very pretty site; cheap: \$1,000; \$200 cash, balance on time. Apply 40 Government street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

Many other farms in all parts of the 2000 acre tract, too extensive for publication. Call and get particulars. 40 Government street, B. C. Land &

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B. WILLIAMS & CO., - 68 and 70 YATES STREET.

Information for the Farmer.

"A Handful of Soil."—R. S. Farr, in Cornell Nature Study Quarterly.

Wind drifts a seed from the parent plant until it settles to the ground, perhaps in a field or by the roadside, or even in the schoolyard. There it remains through the long winter; but with the return of spring, encouraged by the warm sunlight, the seed awakens from its dormant condition, breaks open the seed-coat and sends leaves into the air and roots into the ground. No one planted the seed; but it has made its way in the world and it thrives until it has given to other seeds the same opportunity to start in life.

The seed fallen upon a board or a stone, it might have sent out leaves and roots; but all in vain, for something was lacking and that seed was a failure in life. What is there in the soil that is necessary to the success of plant life? And how has it come to be there? Indeed, what is this soil that plants need so much? These are some of the questions which we will try to answer.

One readily sees that the soil furnishes a place for the plants to fix themselves; an anchorage, as it were. It is also easy to see that from the soil the plants obtain a supply of water; and, moreover, that this water is very necessary, for the vegetation in a moist country grows greatly in time of drought and for plants are able to grow in a desert region because there is so little water. You can make a cross in the school room and contrast it with moist soil by planting one seed in two dishes of soil, watering one dish, but furnishing none to the other.

That water is necessary to plants is also proved by the plant itself. The sap and the moisture which may be pressed out of a grass stem or an apple are principally water taken from the soil by the roots. But there is more than water, for the juice of the apple is sweet or sour, while the sap and juice of other plants may be sweet or bitter. There are some substances dissolved in the water.

It is these dissolved substances that the plants need for their growth, and they find them ready for use in the soil. There is a plant-food which the roots seek and find, so that every plant which takes its roots into the soil takes something from it to build in the plant tissue. The sharp edges of some seeds, which will cut the hand, the dull knife, and the wood ashes left when a wood fire is burned, represent in part this plant-food obtained from the soil.

Let us take a handful of soil from the field, the school yard, or the street and examine it. We find it to be dirt that "soils" the hands; and when we try to brush off the dirt we notice a gritty feeling that is quite disagreeable. This is due to the bits of mineral in the soil; and that these are hard even harder than a pin, may often be proved by rubbing soil against a piece of glass; which the hard bits will scratch, while a pin will not.

Study this soil with the eye and you may see the tiny bits, though in sand soils one may easily notice that they are bits of mineral. Even fine, loamy and clay soils when examined with a pocket lens or a microscope will be found to be composed of tiny fragments of mineral. It is evident that in some way mineral has been combined to form the soil; and since the minerals come from rocks, it is the rocks that have been ground up.

That powdered rock will make just such a substance as soil, may be proved by pounding a pebble to bits, or by collecting some of the rock dust that is made when a hole is drilled in a rock. Much the same substance is ground from a grindstone when a knife is sharpened on it, making the water muddy like that in a mud hole.

It will be an interesting experiment to reduce a pebble to powder and plant seeds in it to see if they will grow as well as in soil; but in preparing it try to avoid using a sandstone pebble, because sand soils are never very fertile.

Not only is soil made up of bits of powdered rocks, but it everywhere rests upon rock. Some consider soil to be only the surface layers in which plants grow; but really this is, in most places, essentially the same as the layers below, down even to the very rock, so that we might call it all soil, though, since a special name, regolith (meaning stone blanket), has been proposed for all the soil-like rock-cover, we may speak of it as regolith and reserve the word soil for the surface layers only.

In some places there is no soil on the bare rocks; elsewhere the soil-cover is a foot or two deep; but there are places where the regolith is several hundred feet deep. In such places, even the wells do not reach the rocks; nor do the streams cut down to it; but even there, if one should dig deep enough, he would reach the solid rock beneath.

How has this hard rock been changed to loose soil? One of the ways, of which there are several, may be easily studied whenever a rock has been exposed to the air. Let us go to a stone wall or among the pebbles in a field, for instance, and, chipping off the surface layer, how different the inside is from the outside. The outer crust is hard, possibly even soft, but the interior is hard and fresh.

Many excellent examples of this may be seen in any stone field or stone wall. As hard iron rusts and crumbles to powder when exposed to the weather, so will the minerals and the rocks decay and fall to bits; but rocks require a very much greater time for this than does iron. It happens that the soil of New York has not been produced by the decay of rock, and, therefore, although most soils of the world have been formed in this way, we will not delay longer in studying it now, nor in considering the exact way in which rocks are enabled to crumble.

Another way in which rocks may be powdered may also be seen in most parts of New York. The rains wash soil from the hillsides and the streams become muddy. In them there are also many pebbles, representing the larger fragments that have fallen into the stream after having been broken from the ledges. The current carries them along down the stream, and, as they go, one piece strik-

es another in Greenland where there is an ice sheet covering land having an area more than ten times that of the state of New York. Let us go to this region to see what has been done in New York.

In the interior is a vast plateau of ice, in places over 10,000 feet high, a great icy desert, where absolutely no life of any kind, either animal or vegetable, can exist; and here it never rains, but where snows in the middle of summer the storms bring snow. Such must have been the condition in northeastern America during the glacial period.

This vast ice sheet is slowly moving outward in all directions from the elevated centre, much as a pile of wax may be made to flow outward by placing a heavy weight upon the middle. Moving toward the north, east, south and west this glacier must of course come to an end somewhere. In places, usually at the heads of bays, the end is in the sea, as the end of our glacier must have been at the shore of the Atlantic. From these sea-ice isomers constantly break off and, floating away toward the south, often reach before they melt, as far as the path followed by the steamers from the United States to Europe. Between the bays, where the glacier ends in the sea, the ice front rests on the land, as it did over the greater part of New York and the states further west. There it melts in the summer, supplying streams with water and filling many small ponds and lakes. The front stands there year after year, sometimes moving a little ahead, again melting further back so as to reveal the rocks on which it formerly rested.

Examining this rock it is found to be polished, scratched and ground just like the bed rock in New York, and the scratches extend in the direction from which the ice moves. Resting on the rock are boulders and pebbles, sometimes on the bare rock, sometimes imbedded in a clay as they are with us. As we found when studying the soil in our own region so here the pebbles are often scratched and many of them are quite different from the rock on which they rest.

Going nearer to the ice we find the lower part loaded with pebbles, boulders and bits of clay quite like those on the rocks near by. The bottom of the ice is like a huge sandpaper, being dragged over the bed rock with tremendous force. Then, since its current is checked where it is so shallow, the water drops some of its load of rock bits on the flood-plain, much as the muddy water in a gutter drops sand or mud on the sidewalk when in time of heavy rains; it overflows the sidewalk.

Many of the most fertile lands of the world are flood-plains of this kind, where sediment, gathered by the streams, together up their course, is dropped upon the flood-plains enriching them by new layers of fertile soil. One does not need to go to the Nile, the Yellow or the Mississippi for illustrations of this; they abound on every hand and many thousands of illustrations, great and small, may be found in the state of New York. Doubtless you can find one.

There are other ways in which soils may be formed, but only one more will be considered, and that is the way in which most of the soils of New York have been made. To study this let us go to a cut in the earth, such as a well or a stream bank. Scattered through the soil numerous pebbles and boulders will doubtless be found; and if they are compared with the sand or bed rock of the country, it will be found that some of them will be found to be quite different from it. For instance, where the bed rock is shale or limestone, some of the pebbles will no doubt be granite, mica-schist, etc. If you could explore, you would find just such rocks to the north of you, perhaps one or two hundred miles away, in Canada; or, if your home is south of the Adirondacks you might trace them in those mountains.

Or some of the pebbles, especially the softer ones, such as limestone, you will find scratches, as if they had been ground together. Looking now at the bed rock in some place from which the soil has recently been removed, you will find it also scratched and ground, and if you take the direction of the scratches with the compass you will find that they extend in a general north and south direction, pointing in fact in the same direction from which the pebbles have come.

All over northeastern North America and northwestern Europe the soil is of the same nature as that just described.

Not only is the soil peculiar within this district but there are many small hills of clay and sand, or sometimes of both together. They rise in hummocky form and often have deep caves or kettle-shaped basins between, sometimes, when the soil is clayey enough to hold water, containing tiny pools. These hills extend in somewhat irregular ranges stretching across country from the east toward the west.

For a long time people wondered how this soil, with its foreign pebbles, and boulders, all together called "drift," came to be placed where they are; they were especially puzzled to tell how the large boulders called erraticites should have been carried from one place to another. It was suggested that they came from the bursting of planets, from comets, from the explosion of mountains, from floods and in other ways equally unlikely; but Louis Agassiz, studying in the glaciers of the Alps and the country round about, found that the rocks, which have come from the soil, are the rocks that have been ground up. That powdered rock will make just such a substance as soil, may be proved by pounding a pebble to bits, or by collecting some of the rock dust that is made when a hole is drilled in a rock. Much the same substance is ground from a grindstone when a knife is sharpened on it, making the water muddy like that in a mud hole.

There are other causes for difference in the glacial soils, but most of them cannot be considered here. One of them is so important, however, that it must be mentioned. With the melting of so much ice, vast floods of water were created, and these came from the icebergs in place where there are no streams, or no such small ones. The rapid currents carried off much of the rock flour and left the coarser and heavier sand gravel or pebbles, the latter often well rounded, with the scratches removed by the long continued rolling about in the glacial stream bed.

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MINES AND MINING

A Weekly Summary of Events

LARGE MINERAL EXPORTS.
According to the monthly Blue Book of Trade and Commerce for October just issued by the Dominion government, the exports of mineral for that month amounted to \$3,302,983, as compared with \$773,665 for the corresponding month of last year. This figure is equal to the number of exports of the Dominion, much superior to those of agricultural products, and is only exceeded by the class described as animals and their products. The exports of minerals for the four months ending 31st October amounted to \$16,605,266, for the corresponding period of last year to \$4,486,801. The figures are \$5,000,000 in excess of agricultural products during the same period. Last year the produce of the mine stood fifth on a list of seven classifications. It now stands second, being only exceeded by animals and their produce.

TORONTO-LILLOOET GOLD REEFS CO.

Lillooet can boast of having a cyanide plant in full operation. It is handling 50 tons of ore a day from the Ample mine.

The mill, which is situated 9 miles from Lillooet, on the bank of the Cayoosh creek, is 163 feet high, 30 feet long, and 88 feet wide, containing a 10-ton cyanide plant. The machinery fully installed is of the most durable kind, well qualified to crush the extremely hard ore. The mine itself is one and a half miles distant from the mill and 1900 feet above it. The ore is conveyed to the mill by a tramway which works automatically, the full buckets on their descent pulling up the empty ones, and with the exception of one man at the brake the tram works alone. The buckets deposit their ore into bins from whence it is transferred to the crushers and rollers which grind it to very fine dust. The ore is then deposited in tanks, of which there are seven, with a capacity of 50 tons each. After being treated on the cyanide solution, the ore is then passed over the showings which separate the gold. The power for working the mill is procured from the creek the water power being brought in pipes for a distance of over a mile by compressor air.

A MARKED ADVANCE.
The total shipments of ore that went through the port of Kaslo during the year 1900 were 18,227 tons, as against 10,741 tons during the year 1899. The shipments by months were:

Pounds.

January 1,498,000
February 794,000
March 1,717,000
April 1,550,000
May 3,036,000
June 4,573,000
July 3,331,000
August 2,488,265
September 4,011,000
October 4,898,140
November 4,740,000
December (to 19th) 3,818,050

Total 36,454,455

It will be seen that the large increase is all to be credited to the latter half of the year, which is a good augury for the year to come.

DETAILS OF BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS.

The following detailed statement of the Boundary shipments for 1900 is to be credited to the Phoenix Pioneer: Phoenix Branch Mines.

Tons.

Old Ironsides, Knob Hill, Victoria, (Mine-Graves group) 70,800
B. C. Mine 2,500
Gold Crown 1,200
Athelstan 1,075
Winning 150
Showshoe 150
Brooklyn 60
Oro Denoro 30
Gold Drop 30

Total, tons 94,918

Other Boundary Shipments.

Deadwood Camp 5,550
Buckhorn 52
Sunset 15
Brown's Camp 450
Humming Bird 165
Golden Eagle 10
Little Bertha 260
Jewel 260
Provident Camp 33
Gold 45
Skyark Camp 45
Last Chance 2,030
White's Camp 45
City of Paris 2,030
Hardy Mountain 70
Yankee Girl 100
Miscellaneous 100

Total tons 8,800

Phoenix Branch Mines 94,918

Total Boundary shipments 103,723

The same authority estimates the output for 1901 at 500,000 tons.

SOUTHEAST KOOTENAY.

I am now able to give the exact tonnage from Southeast Kootenay from an admirable return compiled in the Fort Steele Prospector. The total is 35,753 tons, distributed as follows:

Tons.

North Star mine 15,513
St. Eugene mine 13,593
Sullivan mine 5,647
Society Girl 1,000

Total 35,753

The product of the St. Eugene is in the form of concentrates and represents at least 40,000 tons of crude ore mined and milled during the year.

SMELTING QUESTION BECOMES ACUTE.

The action taken by the American Smelting Trust has already taken effect

upon the mines of the Slocan. The Payne has laid off twenty men, the Whitewater twenty-five men, the Last Chance twenty-five men, the new smelter trust is now negotiating for a new contract probably getting advanced prices, and will be other market for their ore except to a very limited extent. It is time that the smelter led by the industry of Canada was controlled by Canada and not dependent on an American trust.

WILL BUY TRAIL SMELTER.

It will be remembered that Mr. T. G. Blackstock at the meeting of the Centre Star shareholders pointed out that negotiations were on foot by means of which the ores of the Centre Star and War Eagle would be smelted at cost, as soon as the contract for 200,000 tons with the Trail smelter was completed. New complete information by way of the Boston News Agency, that the Gooderham interest is negotiating for the purchase of the Trail smelter. The Boston News Agency is none other than our old friend, Patrick Alloysius O'Farrell, whose Cebrian exuberance of style could be detected through a dozen news agencies, or even through the hydrographic tablets of an Egyptian sarcophagus if he chose that vehicle of expression. The Boston News Agency, alias Patrick Alloysius, is very close to the Gooderham interest ever since he steadily defended the purchase of the War Eagle mine, when the common report was that Patsy Clark had done up the Canadians by selling them a ginned mine. It is very likely that the Boston News Agency is well informed and that negotiations mentioned are actually in progress. In the spring of last year a definite proposal was made by Mr. Blackstock for the purchase of the Hall Mine Smelter at Nelson, which, however, was not accepted by the shareholders. Since then the reason why the Blackstock-Gooderham interest should possess a smelter have been increased by the increased difficulties of marketing silver-lead ores in the United States. This interest controls the largest silver-lead mine in British Columbia, as well as two of the big low grade gold mines. To mix the lead concentrates of the St. Eugene with the low grade dry ores of the War Eagle and Centre Star mines, forms an industrial opportunity not to be overlooked, which would render the combination largely independent of the United States smelting trust.

A STRONG CORPORATION.

In August last a group of 14 claims in the White Grouse section of Goat river was bonded by a strong syndicate represented in British Columbia by Phil. Corcoran. The bond was for \$125,000 and the first payment, one of \$10,000, was due a week ago. The money was ready, but some hitch occurred through a disagreement between some of the partners by which the money has been tied up in the bank. This, however, does not affect the title of the partners, who are ready to be given a definite amount.

The matter is of more ordinary interest in mining circles, because the completion of the deal means the introduction of another strong corporation into British Columbia. The syndicate which has taken the bond in question includes W. H. Beards, a New York millionaire, who is at the head of the affairs in the East, and President Burns, of the San Mateo bank, California, and a director of the Redwood City Bank, Santa Cruz county, who is the principal among the Western parties interested. They now operate mining properties in Mexico, California and Nevada. Their representative, Philip Corcoran, has a wide experience in mining fields on both sides of the world.

The syndicate has mapped out a comprehensive programme of development, and will lose no time in placing the property in producing bags. A compressor plant is to be installed on the completion of the wagon road, and it is proposed to use power in all branches of the work. After closing the bonds last summer about five tons of ore from the property were mined, carefully sorted and packed out to secure a smelter test. Small consignments were made to the Nelson and Trail smelters, similar institutions at Omaha, Neb., Denver, Colo., and the big Selby plant at San Francisco. With a variation of a few cents, the samples went S to 16 per cent, copper, \$5 to \$12 in gold and 17 to 68 ounces in silver. The veins on the property are 10 to 30 feet in width. The ore requires smelter treatment, and the acid and sulphuric acids, the acid of the smelter's programme is the construction of a smelter to handle the ores from their own and other properties in the district.

CAVE MINING IN BOUNDARY.

The adoption of the new system of cave mining by the Miner-Green syndicate in the operations of the Kootenay Hill mines marks an important advance in mining operations in the Northwest. This new system was first employed on the immense bodies of low grade ores of the great Mere mine, in Southern Utah and its success there has resulted in its adoption for mining the somewhat similar deposits of the Boundary district.

The cave system is chiefly valuable for its cheapness. It enables the mining of a grade of ore that under the ordinary system would be too low to handle. It consists in blocking out a large area of the mine.

HIT THE NAIL ON THE HEAD.

In a review of the mining district around Kamloops, the Kamloops Standard expresses disappointment at its backwardness, and proceeds to remark:

"The chief factor in producing this unsatisfactory state of affairs is the fact that many of the properties were held by men in town who did not need to make their money out of them at once, and yet would not, or were not able to push development."

It is a fact that the most progressive mining districts in the province have been those where the men who owned claims had to make money out of them and had to do it quickly or starve.

A RICH SHIPMENT.

The Boundary mine in the Slocan, has made a shipment to the Nelson smelter carrying 224 ounces silver per ton and seven per cent, lead.

SHIPMENTS HAVE BEGUN.

Shipments have begun from the Silver Hill near Crawford Bay, operated by the London Consolidated Mining Co., and this promising district is at last placed on the productive list. It is proposed to ship from 3,000 to 5,000 tons of ore this season, according as roads will permit.

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A BUSY SMELTER.

The Hall Mines smelter, at Nelson, is being worked to its fullest capacity. This is due to large shipments coming in from every part of the Kootenays.

The present capacity of the two furnaces is not enough to accommodate all the ore that is being sent in, and a great effort is being made by the management to get into operation the new straight line Godshell roaster which is being erected. The work upon this is well advanced, and since it was started rapid progress has been made. All the other buildings and the brick work of the roaster have been completed. It may be in operation by February 1.

AN ATTRACTIVE MINING PAPER.

The special Twentieth Century number of the Similkameen Star is a great example of journalistic effort, when it is considered that it is published in a mining camp some hundreds of miles from a railway. Its special features are illustrated descriptive articles of the mineral resources of the Upper and Lower Similkameen, and a mining story about the Lost Mine of Similkameen country more than ordinarily clever.

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UNEQUALLED FOR BREAKFAST.

The objectionable features of the system seem to be the extra hazard to miners from caving rock, and the dangerous condition of the surface of the pay ore is reached. Then, when the area is mined out, the temporary timbering is blasted out and the whole covering of drift and roof of rock is allowed to fall in. The same system is employed until the whole area of the deposit, except that around the shaft, is cleared out, and then the same process is taken to a lower level.

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